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\$1.45-Billion Aid Package Is Agreed On for Turkey

PARIS, May 30 (AP-DI) — Major industrialized countries and the World Bank agreed today on aid for Turkey totaling about \$1.45 billion, to be made available by donor countries, the World Bank and commercial banks. The aid package is conditional on the conclusion of a new standby arrangement between Turkish authorities and the International Monetary Fund.

Donor countries meeting at the OECD Turkish Consortium pledged \$906 million to finance urgent Turkish import requirements. This amount includes grants, long-term concessional and other loans, and medium-term export credits, the details of which would be negotiated between the government of Turkey and the individual donor countries, a communiqué said.

The announcement was made amid mounting domestic discontent with inflation and unemployment.

ment in Turkey, a strategically placed member of NATO with a budget deficit five times what it was a year ago. Political violence is on the increase.

In Ankara, the Commerce Ministry announced today that Turkey's wholesale price index was 1,081.8 last month, up 7.8 percent from March and up 57.3 percent from a year ago. The cost-of-living index was 1,392, up 5.1 percent from March and up 51 percent from a year ago. The large April rises in both indexes were attributed to price increases decreed by the government in March. Observers said that the upward trend was expected to continue for the next few months.

The meeting registered an assurance by the World Bank delegation of an early recommendation to be made to its board to accord Turkey a \$150 million program loan, as well as of an intention to negotiate and submit for board approval projects likely to total \$300 million for the year starting on July 1.

The meeting was informed of contacts with commercial banks, whose negotiations with the Turkish authorities were said to be nearing completion. Agreement between the Turkish government and commercial banks providing \$400 million in new loans and \$400 million in refinancing is expected to be signed next month, the communiqué said.

The signing of a further agreement on rescheduling convertible Turkish firm deposits of approximately \$2 billion would follow soon thereafter, the communiqué said.

The Turkish side had undertaken to settle nonguaranteed commercial arrears, the communiqué said, without elaborating.



Ethnic Arabs guard headquarters in port city of Khoramshahr after fighting broke out yesterday.

Iranian Arabs Battle Troops In Oil Region

KHORAMSHAHR, Iran, May 30 (AP) — Iranian Arabs demanding autonomy battled troops today in a rampage of arson and gunfire in Khoramshahr, the country's largest port and center of the Khuzestan oil region.

The state radio said that 21 persons were killed and at least 76 injured. A later broadcast said the army was in control and calm had returned to the city, but another report said that intense fighting was still going on.

The radio said that some fighting also had broken out in the nearby oil-refining city of Ahwaz.

The Arabs, renewing their struggle for the autonomy that has been denied to them by deposed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, attacked a naval base and the district governor's office and set fire to the main police station, the post office and the government tobacco factory.

A column of black smoke hung over the city. The newspaper Kayhan said that hundreds of buildings had been burned, including a Chevrolet warehouse, which was looted. Several supermarkets and a warehouse of the National Iranian Oil Co. also went up in flames.

Kayhan said that large numbers of wounded were being treated at four hospitals.

State of Emergency

Radio Tehran said that Adm. Ahmad Madani, the governor-general of Khuzestan Province and the head of the Iranian Navy, had proclaimed a state of emergency in the city of Ahwaz, which is at the head of the Gulf, and advised residents to stay indoors.

Troop reinforcements, which were sent to the city after the fighting broke out at dawn, set up sandbag barricades on all the main streets. But oil industry officials said there was no interruption in operations at the world's largest refinery, at Ahwaz, across the Karoun River from Khoramshahr.

Kayhan reported heavy fighting at rural police stations in the area, but said that none had fallen. Some points of Arab resistance had been captured by revolutionary guardsmen aiding government troops, it said.

The revolutionary regime, as was the shah, is particularly reluctant to give power to the 2 million Arabs because they are the ethnic majority in Khuzestan. But Arabs also form the bulk of the oil industry's labor force and continued rejection of their demands could trigger a resumption of the strikes that shut down the industry during the revolution and were a major factor in the overthrow of the shah.

The Arabs in Khoramshahr took the offensive today after a clash yesterday between Arab dock workers and revolutionary guards in which two guards were reported killed and seven wounded.

Meanwhile, in the city of Mashhad, in northeastern Iran, a revolutionary firing squad executed four of the shah's military officers, newspapers reported. They said the four, ranging from a lieutenant to a colonel, were convicted of killing and wounding innocent people.

Mass Illness on Job Tied To Stress of Boring Work

By Ivor Peterson

CINCINNATI (NYT) — In a small Midwestern plant, a group of women are assembling aluminum lawn furniture. Suddenly, one of them, then another and another, sees a "blue mist" hovering over the workers. In ones and twos, then by the score, the women begin to complain of headaches, bad tastes in their mouths, dizziness, light-headedness and weakness. The symptoms spread quickly and the plant is closed for several days while industrial hygienists take air samples and search for toxic chemicals that may have caused the outbreak.

But nothing is found, just as nothing physical has been found to account for many other instances of what psychiatrists call "mass psychogenic illness" and what industrialists and laymen are beginning to know as "assembly-line hysteria."

Physicians have long known that mental and emotional stress can lead to physical disabilities — ulcers, heart disease, headaches and other bodily afflictions. In assembly-line hysteria, researchers at the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health are discovering, stress may cause such physical problems in a mass of workers almost simultaneously, as though a contagious physical illness had invaded the plant.

Growing interest in the subject is reflected in the fact that it has been put on the agenda for discussion in Chicago later this week. The conference, to be attended by industrial hygienists and occupational psychologists, is sponsored in part by NIOSH.

Described as "Very Dramatic"

"It is very dramatic when it occurs," said Michael Colligan, a clinical psychologist at the institute's facility here. "All of a sudden, people become so weak that they have to be helped from the floor; there's a lot of rapid breathing and, if there is a lot of hyperventilation, there may be spasms. It's general panic, and it's understandable. If people hear there's a poison in the air and people are getting sick all around them, in some cases it verges on panic."

Researchers are still gathering information about the instances of such mass sickness in which no physical explanation — no poison or gas — could be found. What they know so far, however, points to some possible answers.

The outbreaks occur most commonly on assembly lines, where each worker performs the same repetitious task over and over — assembling electrical switches, packing fish or punching computer cards. Outbreaks have also been known to occur in schools, which, like assembly lines, are places of highly organized and structured activities in which tension is likely to mount.

The jobs of affected workers are usually considered to be without much opportunity for advancement, and the noise level is almost always high. In more than 90 percent of the cases, the victims are women.

Mr. Colligan believes that, while there may be some differences of personality and behavior among people who get the sickness and those who do not, the reasons for the outbreaks are probably due to a kind of rebellion by the body to unpleasant working conditions, or perhaps to the fact of work in the first place.

Interviews with victims of psychogenic illness, Mr. Colligan and others have found several common traits. Most had less education than the unaffected control group. In some cases, they were more dependent on their jobs for their families' survival, had more children at home and were more dissatisfied with their bosses and with their work than those who were not affected.

"What these people are saying when they get these symptoms is, 'This place makes me sick,'" Mr. Colligan said, "and they are quite right. Only it may not be a physical hazard that is doing it."

The big question to Mr. Colligan is why psychogenic illness strikes women so much more frequently than men.

"Women who enter the job market now, as is happening more and more frequently, get assigned to the crummiest jobs." In other words, the job, not the personality or the gender, is the factor precipitating the breakdown.

Mr. Colligan also noted that traditional female roles allow women to be more expressive than men of their psychological stresses.

Debt Talks

The meeting recognized that discussions on rescheduling Turkish official and officially guaranteed debt should take place as soon as agreement with the IMF is reached.

It took note of statements by the Commission of the European Economic Community that a \$100 million special action could be foreseen in years ahead, as well as funds for projects exceeding \$120 million from the European Investment Bank.

OECD Secretary-General Emile van Lennep later gave the breakdown of individual contributions by 14 members of the Turkish consortium. The total is \$906 million, comprising \$661 million in long-term concessional loans and grants, and \$245 million in export credits.

The largest contributor will be the United States, with \$248 million. The other contributions are to be: West Germany, \$200 million; Belgium, \$75 million; Norway, \$71 million; France and Japan, \$70 million each; Italy, \$40 million; Austria, \$35 million; Britain and Switzerland, \$30 million each; the Netherlands, \$20 million; Sweden, \$10 million; Denmark, \$5 million; and Finland, \$2 million. Canada and Luxembourg had yet to set their contributions.

Mr. van Lennep said that the new private \$400 million loan involved a consortium of 38 banks, and that more than 200 banks were involved in the rescheduling negotiations. He hailed a "unique cooperative effort," stressing that the assistance pledged today would be made available to Turkey only after it reaches agreement with the IMF.

Turkish Finance Minister Ziya Mucitoglu told a news conference that his government had implemented a comprehensive program with two main objectives: to check inflation and to encourage foreign-currency earnings.

To Counter Criticism of Regime

Shah Aides Saw Mrs. Javits as Cover in U.S.

By John Kifner

TEHRAN, May 30 (NYT) — In the confidential files of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's deposed government, Marion Javits' public relations connection with Iran Air was described by the shah's officials as a cover for efforts to create an "Iran lobby" that would be influential in the United States with Congress and the press.

The documents reveal that the shah was told by his advisers that the half-million-dollar effort could help the regime counter criticism of its rule in its oil prices, extensive weapons purchases and internal repression.

"The existence of an Iran lobby in the American Congress seems useful," said Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda in a memorandum to the shah on Jan. 18, 1975. The memorandum dealt with a December, 1974, proposal by Mrs. Javits, wife of Jacob Javits, New York's senior senator and ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, that she do public relations on behalf of Iran.

"At the same time, employing the services of a company in which Mrs. Javits has a share, taking into consideration the great influence and possibilities that Sen. Javits and his wife have in New York City

or Mr. Javits alone has in the American Senate, may be a remarkable political opportunity," Mr. Hoveyda said in his memorandum to the shah.

The documents, in Persian, were translated by The New York Times. These documents — but not Mrs. Javits' letters, written in English on her personal stationery — openly described the contract with Iran Air as a subterfuge designed to conceal a broader lobbying effort.

(Repeated telephone calls to Mrs. Javits to obtain her views of the nature of her work on behalf of Iran were not returned. It was thus not immediately clear to what extent Mrs. Javits shared the view of the Iranian government.)

After the victory in February of the Islamic revolutionaries headed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Premier Hoveyda was arrested, tried in secret and executed on April 7.

In discussing the way in which the U.S. arrangements were to be made, Mr. Raji, an aide to the premier who handled most of the details of the \$507,000 contract with the public relations concern of Ruder & Finn Inc., wrote to Mr. Hoveyda on June 21, 1975: "In order to avoid any rumor or entanglements which may result in the possible exposure of this contract, I would propose you permit Iran Air to be the Iranian party in this contract. Of course, the signature of the Ruder & Finn contract with Iran Air is only a pretense and in action the said company is obligated to carry out the terms of the contract previously agreed upon."

Secrecy Warnings

The documents concerning the contract, dated Aug. 4, 1975, are filled with warnings that the matter must be kept secret. A controversy arose in January, 1976, when it was divulged that Mrs. Javits was receiving \$67,500 as a public relations consultant to Iran Air. At first, she defended her work on behalf of Iran and insisted that she would continue it. But after a few days, she resigned.

"In discussions held with Mrs. Javits and company officials prior to the submission of the contract, the utmost necessity of keeping this cooperation confidential was stated over and over again as the primary condition. Even the real reason for Iran Air's being the other party for the contract was to have a cover justifying our mutual cooperation," Mr. Raji wrote in a memorandum. Although undated, it clearly came



Marion Javits

after the matter had been made public.

According to an April 14, 1975, memorandum marked "Top Secret," the aim of the Iranian effort was to obtain contacts and "private access" to members of Congress, leading politicians, governors, political party leaders, universities and important press and broadcasting outlets.

The idea for the public relations campaign appears from the files to have been initiated by Mrs. Javits in a letter of Dec. 20, 1974, to Mr. Hoveyda, in which she suggested that oil price increases and newspaper articles about Iran's "buying up all the armaments in sight" had resulted in "attitudes that are both real and prejudicial."

She recommended a public relations campaign concentrating on several ideas, among them the following: "The fact is that the shah, even though he is in a sense an absolute ruler, has highly constructive social goals and that, under the conditions that exist in Iran, the only way to accomplish these goals is by tight control, firm leadership, detailed planning, and that he does this with benevolence and without repression."

Two U.S. Balloonists Win Gordon Bennett Cup Race

Steve Harvey

LONG BEACH, Calif., May 30 (AP) — The United States team to France it wasn't, but Ben Abruzzo and Maxie Anderson succeeded in losing from Southern California to southern Colorado to win the Gordon Bennett International Cup balloon race today.

The two Americans — members of the three-man team that made the historic balloon crossing of the Atlantic from Maine to 50 miles east of Paris last August — sailed their Double Eagle III from the parking lot of the docked Queen Mary here to Dove Creek, Colo., a distance of 617 miles.

They went the long way, heading west over Santa Catalina Island and then drifting down the coast to an easterly breeze on their 47-hour journey.

At Survivor's Banquet afterward, Mr. Abruzzo and Mr. An-

derson received a new Gordon Bennett International Trophy designed by Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist Paul Conrad of the Los Angeles Times. The trophy (the last one got lost) was donated by the International Herald Tribune, successor to the New York Herald in Paris, which was founded in 1887 by James Gordon Bennett Jr. The first race, from the Tuileries in Paris, was in 1906.

For the most part, the Gordon Bennett race is a tradition (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Norway Premier to U.S.

OSLO, May 30 (UPI) — Premier Odvar Nordli will visit the United States for a week starting June 10, the government said today. He will go to New York, Houston, Minneapolis, San Francisco and Seattle, and will have talks with President Carter in Washington.

Air-Crash Probe Offers Hydraulic-Failure Theory

By Richard Witkin

CHICAGO, May 30 (NYT) — The head of the team investigating last Friday's airline crash here said yesterday that the DC-10 jumbo jet probably became uncontrollable after the loss of the left engine because of resulting hydraulic damage and consequent retraction of flaps on the leading edge of the left wing.

The resulting unbalanced condition — the loss of lift on the left wing and the normal high takeoff lift on the right wing — in all likelihood rolled the plane into an extreme past-vertical left bank, the official Douglas Drefus, said in an interview. And the pilots, he concluded, were unable to counteract the roll even with full movement of flight controls in the opposite direction.

Finally, the three-engine American Airlines plane stalled and plunged to earth about half a mile past the end of the runway. The death toll, all 271 aboard the plane and two on the ground, was almost twice as high as in any previous air disaster in the United States.

Mr. Drefus, an official of the National Transportation Safety Board, cautioned that it would be difficult to prove conclusively that the DC-10 was doomed by damage inflicted on hydraulic lines by the left-wing mount and engine as they ripped away during takeoff.

"But by looking at the flight data recorder and through natural hypothesis," he concluded, "we'll be able to determine if this is what happened."

The DC-10 has three hydraulic systems, two of them running near the front edge of the wing and therefore close to the area below which the left engine was hung before it flew off. The leading-edge flaps, generally called slats, are deployed, along with more familiar trailing-edge flaps, for takeoff to provide extra lift at relatively slow takeoff speeds. The slats, like many other surfaces, are moved by hydraulic fluid flowing through the hydraulic lines.

They move forward and down from the front of the wing. That positioning prompts many pilots to refer to them as "eyebrows." Apparently the reason that the crippled plane was able to climb straight out from the O'Hare International Airport runway after losing the left engine assembly was that it took some time for the hydraulic fluid to drain from the damaged lines and ease the pressure keeping the flaps deployed.

Soon, though, the pressure would have dropped off. And as the flaps progressively slipped back into their stowed position, the lift they provided the wing would have been dissipated. Maximum lift, meanwhile, would have remained on the right wing, with all its flaps still in place and its engine producing full thrust and straining to turn the plane to the left.

The Safety Board pursued its effort to reconstruct the chain of events in the disaster as word came from Washington that the nation's entire DC-10 fleet had been grounded.

Japanese Find Damage

TOKYO, May 30 (Reuters) — Japan Air Lines said today it had discovered a bolt missing and two others damaged in the engine mounting on one of its DC-10 aircraft. The faults had been traced following one grounding for inspection of all the airline's nine DC-10s, an airline spokesman said.

Actress Mary Pickford Is Dead at 86

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT) — Mary Pickford, 86, who reigned supreme as "America's Sweetheart" in the era of silent films, died of a stroke yesterday in Santa Monica, Calif.

Beloved in her heyday as a girl with golden-brown curls and a smile of beguiling innocence, Miss Pickford was the first movie star to have her name in marquee lights, the first to be paid in thousands of dollars a week and one of the first to achieve an international reputation; she embodied the American dream — a person who rose by her own talents from rags to riches, indeed, to very great wealth.

Miss Pickford entered films in 1909, when she was a 15-year-old stage actress, and came into her own in 1917 with "The Poor Little Rich Girl" and "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." For the next dozen years, virtually everything she touched was transmuted into success and fame, culminating in an Oscar for her role in "Coquette," her first sound picture, in 1929.

She outshone her contemporary female stars. Great as were the Gish sisters, Lillian and Dorothy; Greta Garbo, Gloria Swanson, Pola Negri and Norma and Constance Talmadge, Miss Pickford excelled them all in box-office appeal.

In the years of her triumphs, she captured public adulation in "Daddy Longlegs," "Pollyanna," "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "My Best Girl." She ranked with Charles Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks Sr., her husband, as the best-known and most admired of Hollywood personalities. She was perceptive enough to select the best photographers, directors and supporting actors, and generous in giving them credit; and she herself was a dedicated and hard-working actress.

The advent of sound and the breakup of her marriage to Fairbanks ended her career. Her last picture, "Secrets," made in 1932 and released the following year, was undistinguished, and she retired.

"I knew it was time to retire," Miss Pickford recalled in 1965. "I wanted to stop before I was asked to stop." Expanding on this theme, she told author Kevin Brownlow: "I left the screen because I didn't want what happened to Chaplin to happen to me. When he discarded the Little Tramp, the Little Tramp turned around and killed him. The little girl made me. I wasn't waiting for the little girl to kill me."

For the rest of her life Miss Pickford was the chatelaine of Pickfair, her bizarre Beverly Hills mansion, which she shared with her third husband, band leader Charles (Buddy) Rogers. After a trip abroad in 1965, she took to her bed, announcing that she had worked hard since she was 5 years old and now deserved a rest. Except for occasional nocturnal rambles in Pickfair, she remained there, subsisting on light foods and whisky — a quart a day, according to Robert Winkler, her biographer.

Invincibly Good

At the zenith of her career, the 5-foot-tall, 110-pound Mary Pickford won the hearts of movie patrons because she possessed a look of invincible goodness and innocence. Sinister scoundrels, silent and gesturing, sought her ruin. She was brave and sweet through it all. When she played a rich girl, she exhibited humility; and when she was in rags, she was patient.

The impression of innocence that she conveyed was such that it was an event of much moment when she was kissed on the cheek for the first time. That occurred in 1927, and the movie was "My Best Girl," an amiable satire of lower-middle-class American life. The man she kissed was Mr. Rogers.

A year later, Miss Pickford abandoned her little-girl image altogether by having her hair bobbed, "the most famous head of hair since Medusa's," an observer remarked. The shearing took place in New



In a rare photograph taken at her Beverly Hills estate in 1976, Miss Pickford is shown with her third husband, Buddy Rogers.

NATO Officials Meet To Weigh New Ideas For Control of Arms

By John M. Goshko

THE HAGUE, May 30 (WP) — The NATO foreign ministers began meeting here today to consider ways in which the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty can be used as a springboard for further arms-control initiatives.

After a briefing by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the SALT-2 agreement, the 15-country alliance was discussing what a U.S. source called "a lot of creative ideas about how to negotiate further arms limitations without impairing NATO's strength."

Essentially, these ideas involve questions about moving from the intermediate-range missiles covered by SALT-2 to negotiation limits on intermediate-range missiles and conventional forces that NATO and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact have deployed against each other in Europe.

Most of these ideas are connected with continuing negotiations that have failed to make progress, or with proposals for new kinds of East-West talks. Sources here stressed that all of these ideas were still in a preliminary state and that the main goal at this annual meeting was, as one source said, "to try and sort them out and explore where we go next in the wake of the SALT agreement."

Mr. Vance came here knowing in advance that the SALT-2 treaty, which is to be signed at the Vienna summit next month, has the backing of almost all of Washington's

French Assembly Votes New Curbs On Immigrants

PARIS, May 30 (Reuters) — The National Assembly today approved a government bill tightening controls on immigrants. The bill now goes to the Senate.

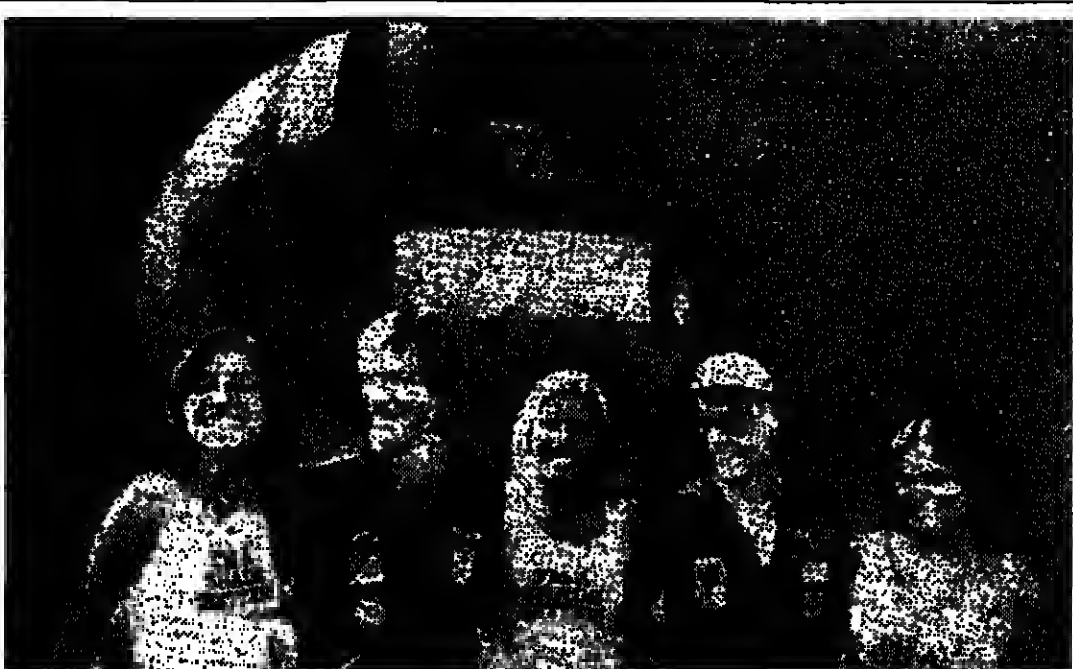
Socialist and Communist members of the Assembly denounced the bill as unconstitutional, repressive and a threat to France's reputation as a haven for political refugees. Gaullist deputy Jean Foyer said that the text was too strict and that it would have kept out of the country such "giants of French modernism" as Sartre, Chagall and Modigliani, all immigrants.

The new legislation bars immigrants who are not able to prove that they have sufficient means to maintain themselves here, and authorizes the expulsion of those deemed to pose a threat to public order. There are about 4 million immigrants in France, which has a population of 53 million. About 10 percent of workers in France are foreigners.

Defending the proposals in the Assembly debate last night, Minister of the Interior Christian Bonnet denied that the government was aiming itself with powers to send immigrant workers home if France's economic situation worsens further. "This bill is designed to protect immigrants and is directed only against two categories of foreigners, those whose presence on our territory is neither legal nor desirable," Mr. Bonnet said.

Ship Sinks in Channel

DOVER, England, May 30 (UPI) — A German coaster sank in thick fog off the English coast early today after colliding with a cross-channel ferry. All nine crew members were rescued. No one on the ferry was hurt.



Maxie Anderson, second from left, and Ben Abruzzo, second from right, winners of Gordon Bennett balloon race, with friends in Long Beach, Calif., Saturday before start of the event.

2 U.S. Balloonists Win Bennett Race

(Continued from Page 1)

Bennett was a sprint rather than an endurance race. One U.S. team reached Milford, Utah, a distance of 418 miles, and another gave out near Las Vegas, 190 miles away.

But none of the other 15 entries made it out of Southern California. Hampered by erratic winds, unfamiliarity with the terrain and old equipment, most fell to Earth in less than six hours.

The British traveled about 30 miles before landing in a zucchini patch at a convent. Eric Malmie, a local resident, reported that when he and others tried to enter the grounds to help the balloonists, the frightened sisters "locked the gates on us."

Royston Cooper of the British team, which maintained its record of never having won a Gordon Bennett race, said later: "Our balloon was borrowed from Germany. We thought it was new but when we opened it over here we saw it was very old and full of holes that we had to patch."

A Swiss team came down in a tree, a West German team landed on the roof of a house. The Austrians landed in the parking lot of the nearby Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which was the control center for the U.S. space mission to Mars. Jet Propulsion could do nothing for the Austrians.

The French made two liftoffs. Seconds after their first one, the gondola dipped into the ocean. As a harbor patrol boat sounded its siren, co-pilot Philippe Rignet dove out of the sky and the craft rose again before plopping down three hours later at the base of a mountain. The Polish, whose balloon required 75 patches before takeoff, landed near a dump in Orange County.

Still, there were no injuries, although the Belgian team and one of the four U.S. teams said they were shot at. "Those things happen in balloon races," said Belgian Francis Schaut. "It happened to me in Belgium, too."

The victory was the 11th for the United States in the competition, but one that had been expected because of the technological superiority (and money) put into the Double Eagle.

Balloon enthusiasts are affectionately called balloonists. And balloon was the word to describe the atmosphere at the liftoffs, which were spread over three days because of unfavorable weather. An estimated 40,000 people attended.

To defray the cost of the race, balloon memorabilia was on sale — from balloon books ("The

Airman's Bathroom Reader") and balloon mail (stamped envelopes) to banners, patches, pins and, of course, toy balloons.

A Los Angeles guitarist, Darrell Cotton, performed a song he wrote in honor of the Gordon Bennett ("... the years have gone by since they traveled the sky...").

Mr. Schaut, of the Belgian team, said he prepared himself psychologically for the race by "reading all the books and literature of the good old days in which balloon pilots wrote down memories of their adventures."

J.J. Blumenthal of Beverly Hills,

co-pilot of the Italian entry (American-made and Italian in name only), had missives before the liftoff about his team's 40-year-old U.S. Army balloon. "It's very dirty," complained Mr. Blumenthal, who wore a tuxedo for the journey.

Mr. Blumenthal brought along all the comforts of home on the voyage, including champagne, caviar and a rubber raft. He and Don Piccard stayed in the air barely two hours, the shortest flight of the race, an unofficial 23 miles. Mr. Blumenthal never had time to sample his champagne.

Muzorewa Appoints Self Rhodesia Defense Chief

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 30 (UPI) — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, sworn in yesterday as Rhodesia's first black prime minister, today appointed himself minister of defense in a biracial Cabinet that included the former white prime minister, Ian Smith.

Within hours, police arrested eight members of a Rhodesian opposition party led by the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole, who challenged Bishop Muzorewa in the elections for prime minister.

Mr. Smith, who engineered the internal majority-rule agreement of March of last year that led to Bishop Muzorewa's taking leadership, was made minister without portfolio. He has said he will remain in the country's first majority-rule government until Britain and the United States recognize it.

The Cabinet announced today has 17 ministers, many in charge of several portfolios but with the major ones, as expected, going to Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council.

Sandinistas Hit Two Key Cities In Nicaragua

MANAGUA, May 30 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas attacked the key Nicaraguan cities of Leon and Rivas with heavy weapons today. The fighting occurred hours after the government clamped on a news blackout and shut Managua's Las Mercedes International Airport.

Witnesses said that scores of guerrillas were killed and that their bodies lay throughout Leon, 55 miles northwest of Managua. They also said that fighting there had ceased somewhat. Casualties in Rivas, 30 miles north of the border with Costa Rica, were unknown.

Costa Rica's Radio Reloj broadcast a communique by Tomas Borge, a leading Sandinista leader, saying the battles in Leon and Rivas were "the start of the general and final offensive" against the embattled President Anastasio Somoza.

In Rivas, witnesses said guardsmen used mortars today against rebel weapons emplacements that had been raking the city early yesterday, plunging down a large number of guardsmen.

The president's half-brother, Gen. Jose Somoza, led a convoy of tanks, including a World War II vintage Sherman tank, to help the beleaguered guardsmen in Rivas.

The key Ministry of Foreign Affairs went to Mr. Muzorewa's long-time information secretary, David Mukome. Two key members of Mr. Smith's Cabinet retained positions in the new government. Former Finance Minister William Irvine was named minister of agriculture, and Christopher Andersen stays on as minister of justice. At least two of the new ministers were known to have been nationalist guerrillas in the past.

The arrests of at least eight members of Mr. Sithole's party were made by special police last night and today and were being held without being charged, a party spokesman said.

The men arrested included two members of the party's central committee, Youth Secretary Peter Mooketsi and party Deputy Secretary-General Tobias Chizembi.

U.S. Sees Russia Freeing Dissidents' Kin As Part of Prisoner-Exchange Pact

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT) — President Carter expressed confidence yesterday that the Soviet Union would soon permit the emigration of the families of the five political dissidents who arrived last month in the United States in a prisoner-exchange agreement between the two governments.

Mr. Carter said that there had been delays and harassment of some members of the families and that he had no way of knowing whether these had been deliberate actions of the Soviet government or had been brought about by "the unwieldy Soviet bureaucracy."

But the president appeared to be in no doubt that the families who wished to do so soon would be allowed to leave the Soviet Union and be reunited with the dissidents.

Mr. Carter said that he had no direct information about a report that the Soviet government would release 12 imprisoned dissidents, possibly including Anatoli Shcharansky, but added, "I hope the report is true."

Earlier, Thomas Reston, a State Department spokesman, took a line similar to that of Mr. Carter, saying, "We expect that, under the agreement worked out with the Soviets, they [the families] will all be able to leave in a reasonably short period of time."

Ginsburg, Vins

Mr. Reston said that this expectation included a young man said to have been adopted by Alexander Ginsburg and to the elderly mother and niece of Georgi Vins. Mr. Ginsburg and Mr. Vins were two of the dissidents who arrived in New York April 27. Legal difficulties were said to have been cited by Soviet authorities in these cases. The other three freed dissidents are Mark Dymshits, Eduard Kuznetsov and Valentin Moroz.

Officials said that the administration had made strong and frequent representations to the Soviet government about the delays and the harassment of the families, especially during the weeks after the freeing of the dissidents. An official described this process as "really holding their feet to the fire." He said that there appeared to be some foot-dragging on the part of the Soviet bureaucracy, but that some of the problems seemed to be real.

He said that some family members evidently did not wish to come to the United States, others wanted to come but only after winding up their affairs in an orderly fashion and still others would not qualify under a strict interpretation of the Soviet-U.S. agreement.

The officials said, however, that the United States intended to continue its strong representations until the problems were resolved, and they seemed to share the president's confidence that this would come about soon. "My hunch is that we're seeing the Soviet bureaucracy at work here, and that if the matter gets to [President Leonid] Brezhnev's attention he will tell the bureaucrats to knock it off," an official said.

On another foreign policy ques-

Brezhnev Begins Hungary Visit, Walks Unaided

BUDAPEST, May 30 (AP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev walked unaided down the ramp of an Ilyushin 62 jet airplane today to begin a three-day, official visit to Hungary aimed in part at countering accounts that his health has deteriorated severely in recent months.

The Soviet leader, 72, who begins his meeting with President Carter in Vienna June 15 to sign the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, spent nearly a half-hour at Budapest's airport, shaking hands with Hungarian and foreign dignitaries, reviewing the honor guard and receiving cheers from a crowd of about 8,000.

Mr. Brezhnev walked slowly but steadily alongside Hungarian President Pal Losonczi. Except for a slight limp in his left leg, which has been noticeable in recent years, Mr. Brezhnev seemed to have no trouble walking about the tarmac.

Public speculation about the state of Mr. Brezhnev's health increased after a visit to Moscow in April by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France. Press reports quoted French sources as saying that Mr. Brezhnev walked with a slight shuffle, often with an aide by his side or behind, spoke with difficulty, appeared to suffer from occasional lapses of memory and attention and was seen at a state dinner eating his meal with a spoon.

Working in shifts through the night, teams of surgeons tied off shared blood vessels and cut apart the girls' skulls. Before the surgery, the twins faced the same direction.

Dr. Stephen Minton, a spokesman for the medical team, said recently that separation of this type had never before been completed successfully. Other attempts had ended in death or severe mental retardation, he said.

Asked if either of the twins may have suffered brain damage, Mr. Dwan declined comment. Eleven

tion, Mr. Carter said yesterday that the next stage toward a resolution of problems in the West Bank-Gaza area ought to be direct exchanges of views between Egypt and Israel, rather than new proposals by the United States.

When the direct negotiations have proceeded as far as they can, he said, the United States will reserve the right to put forward proposals to "break a deadlock or to provide a compromise solution."

"But for us to pre-empt the negotiations by putting forward to begin with an American proposal, I think would be counterproductive," Mr. Carter reiterated his promise to make a decision on whether to lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia within two weeks after the government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa takes office on Friday. He said that his decision would take into account the consultations with Britain carried out last week by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

During 20-30 Years

A Major Settlement Effort Urged by Top Israeli Aide

By Paul Hofmann

JERUSALEM, May 30 (NYT) — Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon called today for an intensive Jewish settlement effort in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the next 20 to 30 years.

He said that preparations to insure the necessary water supplies vital in the arid areas — were already under way.

Mr. Sharon's statements, made in parliament, carried particular weight because he is chairman of a ministers' committee in charge of settlement activities.

The agriculture minister, a hero of the 1973 war and a hawk in regional affairs, is also a member of Israel's six-man negotiating team in the talks with Egypt and the United States on Arab autonomy in the occupied territories that started in Beersheba last Friday.

Contentious Topic

The status of the existing Jewish settlements in the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, and plans for new ones will be a major and highly contentious topic in the autonomy negotiations, which are due to resume in Ismailia, Egypt, early next month.

Egypt's defense minister, Kamal Hassan Ali, declared at the Beersheba meeting on Friday that the establishment of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza "have no legal validity."

The U.S. position regarding the issue was restated by President Carter at a news conference a month ago. He said that the creation of Israeli settlements in the occupied areas was inconsistent with international law and an obstacle to peace. The president appealed to Israel to "severely restrain any inclination" for establishing new settlements.

Knesset Pleas

The Jerusalem Cabinet, however, last week — in guidelines for its negotiating group in the autonomy talks — insisted on Israel's right to set up Jewish communities in the territories it had conquered in the 1967 war. The guidelines also called for continued Israeli control of regional water supplies and publicly owned land in the West Bank and Gaza — a premise for future settlement activities.

The agriculture minister, speaking in the Knesset, or parliament, said today that, without Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, "We might as well proclaim a Palestinian state and withdraw to the coastal plains; permitting the breakup of everything we have created."

Siamese Twins Separated At Head in U.S. Surgery

SALT LAKE CITY, May 30 (AP) — Siamese twins Lisa and Elisa Hansen, joined at the top of their heads since birth 19 months ago, were successfully separated today in surgery that lasted more than 16 hours.

Ten hours after they were separated, a hospital spokeswoman said their condition was unchanged: "critical, but stable."

"It's done and it's a success. They're awake and crying," said John Dwan, spokesman for the University of Utah Medical Center, shortly after the marathon operation. Two teams of surgeons, one for each twin, participated.

Shortly after the surgery, Mr. Dwan said the twins were in "critical but stable condition and their prognosis is unknown."

The parents, David and Patricia Hansen of Ogden, Utah, were "very grateful and very tired," Mr. Dwan said. The Hansens and several members of the family kept a vigil at the hospital during the surgery, which began at 12:40 p.m. EDT yesterday.

Operated in Shifts

"All of us, all the relatives, but especially their mom and dad, are elated," the twins' uncle, Paul Hansen, said by telephone today from his Ogden home. "We're so happy. It's a miracle. . . . Our prayers were answered."

Working in shifts through the night, teams of surgeons tied off shared blood vessels and cut apart the girls' skulls. Before the surgery, the twins faced the same direction.

Dr. Stephen Minton, a spokesman for the medical team, said recently that separation of this type had never before been completed successfully. Other attempts had ended in death or severe mental retardation, he said.

Asked if either of the twins may have suffered brain damage, Mr. Dwan declined comment. Eleven

Mr. Carter said, "and it would remove some of the reasonable responsibilities that ought to be directly on the shoulders of Prime Minister [Menachem] Begin and his government and President [Anwar] Sadat and his government."

Mr. Carter reiterated his promise to make a decision on whether to lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia within two weeks after the government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa takes office on Friday. He said that his decision would take into account the consultations with Britain carried out last week by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

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Chinese Leader Signs Accord With Finland

HELSINKI, May 30 (UPI) — Chinese Deputy Premier Peng Biao left for the central Finnish city of Tampere today after signing an economic cooperation treaty with Finland and inviting President Urho Kekkonen to China.

The Finnish president accepted Mr. Peng's invitation, which was also extended to newly appointed Premier Mauno Koivisto. No date for the trip was set. Mr. Kekkonen has never visited China.



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Despite Improved Outlook

3 U.S. Oil Companies Cut June Delivery Allocations

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP) — Three of the country's largest oil companies announced yesterday that they will cut gasoline allocations to dealers next month, even as word was being passed in industry and government circles that the national gasoline crunch may be easing.

Texasco Inc., Gulf Oil Corp. and Continental Oil Co. said that they would reduce allocations by 5 or 10 percent below this month's levels, which were already below those of a year ago.

At the same time, a leading regulatory official at the Department of Energy, Douglas Robinson, said, "There is some reason for optimism. The situation will not get sharply better, but will improve." This view was shared by the chief economist of Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), Red Eck, who said, "The situation has pretty much bottomed out." He said that his company planned to hold next month's allocation at this month's level.

Mark Edmond, editor of the *Lundberg Letter*, an oil trade journal, agreed that the situation had stopped deteriorating, but he added that he saw no hope for significant improvement. He predicted that deliveries of gasoline to dealers would be a few percentage points above this month's levels, but because consumption generally increases in June, supplies would be tight in some parts of the country.

Price Pessimism

The guarded optimism over supplies was tempered by discouraging news on prices. Oil industry experts, and some experts at the Energy Department, estimate privately that a gallon of gasoline may cost an extra 10 cents or more by the end of the year. Gas prices already have risen nearly 15 cents a gallon since January.

President Carter's program for gradual lifting of oil-price controls, which begins on Friday, will account for some of the increased price at the pump, but most of the increase is expected to result from future increases by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Confirming the continued sharp upward movement in world prices, Continental Vice President E.E. Schafer said yesterday that Libya had notified his company that it was raising its oil prices to \$21.09 a barrel. "This is the highest price I know of," Mr. Schafer said.

Texasco said that it would cut next month's allocations to 70 percent of last year's levels, from 80 percent this month. Gulf announced a cut from this month's 90 percent to 80 percent next month. Continental said that its allocations would probably drop to 70 percent, from 80 percent this month.

Except for Standard Oil Co. of California, which says that it will increase its dealer allocations by 5 percent during next month, other major oil companies that have announced their latest monthly allocation figures say that they will stay at this month's levels.

Shell Oil Co., the country's largest gasoline retailer, and Exxon Corp., the world's largest oil company, have yet to announce their June allocations. Industry sources predict that they will hold to their May levels. Energy Department officials stressed that allocation percentages are always set lower than actual deliveries.

Two factors account for the slightly improved outlook in supplies. Oil imports have risen by about 400,000 barrels a day since last month, and refiners are producing more unleaded gasoline than they were a few weeks ago.



IN MEMORY — Raymond Costanzo, superintendent of Arlington National Cemetery, Va., places flowers on the grave of John F. Kennedy for Evelyn Lincoln, the late president's personal secretary, during her annual pilgrimage on Kennedy's birthday. He would have been 62 Tuesday. Miss Lincoln is in a wheelchair because of a hip injury.

Carter's Revenue Projections Doubled

U.S. Unit Raises Oil-Tax Plan Estimates

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP) — Congressional tax experts estimated yesterday that President Carter's proposed windfall profits tax would raise up to \$3.4 billion a year in additional revenues for the Treasury, not \$1.7 billion as the White House has projected.

However, the congressional estimates were calculated on the assumption that oil prices would rise to \$17.50 a barrel after adjustment for inflation, instead of \$16 a barrel, the figure the White House had used.

The estimates, compiled by the Joint Committee on Taxation in preparation for action on the bill by the House Ways and Means Committee, showed that, while Mr. Carter's tax would be mild, it would produce huge revenues if prices soared.

The panel also published estimates of rival congressional proposals designed to stiffen the Carter plan. One such proposal, it said, could boost the maximum yearly gain to the Treasury to \$7.6 billion.

The congressional experts estimated, using the \$17.50-a-barrel oil price, that Mr. Carter's proposal would tax away 34.1 percent of the roughly \$9.4 billion in excess profits that the oil companies would reap after paying U.S. income tax. The White House has not issued comparable figures using its \$16-a-barrel price estimate. The Treasury has said instead that the tax would reduce the industry's after-tax income by 30.8 percent. Other experts question these figures.

Impact Unclear — It was not immediately clear what impact the new estimates would have on the Ways and Means Committee's deliberations. The panel could begin next week to draft its windfall tax legislation, but it may delay a week or two.

Mr. Carter said yesterday at a press conference that he viewed prospects for passage of his tax proposal as a serious problem, in which he said his best hope was to "take my case to the public" to drum up support.

Sentiment in the Ways and Means Committee so far has been to stiffen Mr. Carter's proposal, not to block it. Rep. Al Ullman, D-

Ore., the panel's chairman, has indicated that the committee will make Mr. Carter's plan more strict.

The Carter proposal would impose a tax rate of 50 percent, but it would exempt large portions of the windfall resulting from lifting price controls on oil and other categories, yielding an actual rate of 34.1 percent. The White House previously had referred casually to a 50 percent tax in describing the windfall plan. More recently, however, officials have become more conservative, pointing out that the rate would not apply to all new earnings.

Other Estimates

The alternative proposal that would boost the windfall tax to 57.6 billion would raise the actual tax rate under the plan to 35 percent — a rate that the administration considers overly harsh. Other alternatives proposed by Ways and Means members, from reducing the exemptions that Mr. Carter has proposed to allowing an offset for higher state taxes, would raise the estimates between \$3.2 billion to \$5.8 billion.

The revenue estimates all apply to 1982, the first year that oil prices will be decontrolled fully. The panel's estimates of new revenues from Mr. Carter's plan in other years are \$42 million this year; \$1.2 billion next year and \$2.9 billion in 1981.

In comparison, Mr. Carter had projected that his plan would yield no new revenues this year, \$500 million next year, \$1.5 billion in 1981 and \$1.7 billion in 1982. Both estimates show the revenues declining gradually after 1982.

The increase in the oil-price figure used by the Joint Committee was regarded as more realistic. Mr. Carter had used the \$16-a-barrel figure as the price in effect when the plan was announced. However, crude oil prices have risen since.

Extensive Health Checks in Harrisburg Planned

U.S. to Study Effects of Nuclear Accident

By Jo Thomas

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT) — The Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the state of Pennsylvania will undertake an extensive study of the health effects of the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant, Secretary Joseph Califano and Pennsylvania officials confirmed yesterday.

The study, which is unprecedented in the United States, will include a house-to-house census of the residents within 10 miles of the plant and an effort to locate, through relatives and neighbors, the persons who might have left Pennsylvania since the accident on March 28.

It will include a study of pregnant women living within a 10-mile radius of the power plant. The health of the women will be checked through pregnancy and the birth of their children, and the children will be monitored during the first several months of life.

"It's just common sense to do this," Mr. Califano said, cautioning that "there's no reason for alarm. There is no reason for concern. I said some time ago we would study the population, and we would particularly focus on pregnant women."

New U.S. Army Chief

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, May 30 (AP) — Gen. George Blanchard, the U.S. Army's highest-ranking officer in Germany, yesterday turned over his command to Gen. Frederick Kroesen, an Army spokesman said.

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Carter Camp Weary, Tense as Political Setbacks Grow

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT) — Besieged by an unruly Congress, hurt by open defections to Sen. Edward Kennedy and by the indictment of Bert Lance, bedeviled by national jitters and public suspicions over the politically explosive energy issue, the Carter administration is suffering its worst malaise since taking office.

Cabinet secretaries complain of the cantankerous tensions of the third year and snipe disdainfully at the White House staff. Other high-level officials confess their weariness, their loss of zeal, and some have begun to resign.

As the administration ages, its early solidarity seems increasingly to have given way to private feuding and backbiting. When administration officials gather at dinner parties, they worry about their own disarray and speculate on "how badly we are wounded," as one put it, by cumulative defeats in Congress.

Two recent and crippling losses in Congress — as well as the public outcry over the gasoline shortage in California, anger over diesel fuel problems in Iowa and jitters in New Hampshire about next winter's heating oil — have demonstrated President Carter's vulnerability on the energy issue.

"Someone to Blame"

"We go home and find people jumpy and we become the same way," observed Rep. John Brademas of Indiana, the House Democratic whip. "People are looking for someone to blame. This puts the president in more difficulty than he's ever had before."

Close associates describe President Carter himself as tired, frustrated and "in a down" right now. And though outwardly poised, he has gotten testy lately with leading Democrats in Congress who offered private suggestions and criticism and has fired off snappish notes to other members.

Showing more emotion than normal in public, Mr. Carter told the Democratic National Committee last Friday that he wanted it to fight for his programs but conceded that the public often saw a government incapable of action or bogged down in paralysis, stagnation and drift.

"I don't think there's any question that there's battle fatigue," an assistant secretary commented. The high-level officials who have been with the administration from the start, he said, now react like those who have known the pressures of war. "They're short-tempered, quick to take insults, unable to concentrate, somewhat paranoid."

"We came in here thinking we were going to change the world and produce our comprehensive solutions for everything," another politician who served in the 1976 Carter campaign remarked sorrowfully, "and now it's turned into just another dull, frustrating job."

Like many others within the administration who expressed downbeat feelings, he asked that his name not be used for fear of losing his job.

Strangely, significant foreign policy achievements like the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the opening with China and the forthcoming arms accord with the Soviet Union have not been translated into growing support for Mr. Carter on domestic issues. What credit he is given seems largely perfunctory.

On Capitol Hill, not only Republican partisans but even Democratic leaders grouse privately that Mr. Carter is too weak, too gentle a leader, that he lacks clout or the ability to inspire and build a personal following.

"They've tasted blood," an experienced pro-administration lobbyist said of the president's critics. "They've tasted the weakness of a leader and they're going into the 1980 campaign already. It's a free-for-all. There's no penalty for bucking the president."

After the defeats over the past fortnight on Rhodesian sanctions, gasoline rationing and Mr. Carter's plan for decontrol of prices on domestic crude oil, a White House lobbyist said: "We're in the roughest legislative waters we've ever been in and we don't have much political capital. We're bankrupt. The Democrats are split between liberals and moderates, and if you don't hold the party together, you're going to lose more votes — big votes."

And legislative leaders, remembering that Mr. Carter ran outside the regular Democratic Party organization on an anti-Washington theme, are privately resentful that he wants to call on Democratic loyalties for support even as he attacks Congress, however justifiably, for political inactivity.

Energy Quagmire — Suddenly, energy rather than inflation threatens to become Mr. Carter's quagmire. Two years ago he was out front on energy, but now he is on the defensive. To his chagrin, inflation has worsened rather than eased since he began his latest anti-inflation campaign last fall. But energy shortages, gas lines and the panicky suspicions they have generated have produced what Rep. Thomas Foley of Washington, chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, called "a political time bomb, the kind of gut issue that develops a 'throw the rascals out' psychology."

In the White House, some who acknowledge a dead-water period insist that as the 1980 election approaches, the battle-fatigued Carter entourage will come back to

Israeli Cabinet Backs Economic Austerity Plan

TEL AVIV, May 30 (AP) — The Israeli Cabinet yesterday approved Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich's austerity plan to control inflation.

Thirteen ministers voted in favor of the plan, which calls for trimming the state budget by \$140 million, or about 1.2 percent. The bulk of the cuts will be directed to help pay the cost of the military relocation from the Sinai to the Negev desert. Only one minister voted against the program.

The Finance Ministry says that the cuts will hold inflation for the coming year to 60 percent, but other economists warn that the rate could reach 100 percent. Last year inflation was 48.1 percent.

Israel will need to spend about \$1 billion more than the \$3 billion in U.S. grants and loans to finance the military withdrawal from the Sinai and the building of new defense lines in the Negev during the next three years.

According to a Finance Ministry spokesman, cuts in the \$12-billion state budget will be applied equally to all ministries.

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Rome Apartment Described as Terrorist Hideout

Two Moro Murder Suspects Arrested

By Henry Tanner
ROME, May 30 (NYT) — A man and a woman suspected of being members of the Red Brigades and of having taken part in the kidnapping-murder of former Premier Aldo Moro were arrested early this morning in Padua, an upper-middle-class residential area near the center of Rome.

The police identified them as Valerio Morucci, 28, and Adriana Faranda, 29. They also are being linked by investigators to the attack on the Rome headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party early this month in which two policemen were killed and one wounded.

The apartment of the two, which was described by police as a Red Brigades hideout, contained an arsenal of automatic weapons, including a Czechoslovak Scorpion

machine pistol of the type used in the slaying of Mr. Moro.

The police said they also found a large quantity of faked official documents giving access to several government ministries and military installations as well as the type of signs used by security forces to stop cars at roadblocks. There was elaborate machinery to manufacture false identity papers, the police said.

Warrants Issued

The arrests were described as a major development in the fight against terrorists. Mr. Morucci and Miss Faranda had been identified as suspects in the Moro case almost a year ago and warrants for them and seven other suspects had been issued.

Mr. Moro was kidnapped on

March 16 and killed on May 9 of last year. The five members of his escort were killed.

Anti-terrorist units of the police have made a number of arrests in recent weeks in several parts of the country. On Monday, in Prato, near Florence, a postal worker named Federico Misseri was arrested on suspicion of being a member of the Prima Linea (Front Line), a terrorist organization allied with the Red Brigades.

A cache of automatic weapons, radio transmitting and monitoring equipment and thousands of leaflets signed by Prima Linea were found in his apartment, according to the police. He is believed to belong to a group operating chiefly out of Florence. Eight persons allegedly belonging to that group were arrested in Florence two weeks ago.

A Rome photographer, Quinto d'Amico, was arrested Sunday on suspicion of having participated in terrorist attacks committed by Prima Linea. In Genoa, 14 persons were arrested 10 days ago, including one, Silvio Jemaro, described by police as a suspected recruiting officer for the Red Brigades.

In Como, near the Swiss border, seven young people were arrested Sunday as suspected terrorists. Their identity has not yet been established.

The police claim that these arrests are not the result of individual



Accused terrorist Adriana Faranda is taken to jail in Rome.

operations but of a systematic national action by the anti-terrorist branch acting on a steadily accumulating mass of information.

Meanwhile, early this morning, two attackers made their way into a state-run nuclear laboratory in Frascati, near Rome, and doused part of the machinery with gasoline but were driven off by guards before they could set it afire. They exchanged pistol shots with the guards before escaping in a car.

There have been minor terrorist attacks, such as bomb throwings and car burnings, every night in various parts of the country. The targets most often have been members of the Christian Democratic Party.

Refusals Spark Political Debate

3 Writers Reject Bonn Awards

By John Vinocur

BONN, May 30 (NYT) — West Germany's three best-known writers have refused to accept the federal republic's distinguished service medal, resulting in a groundswell of scolding, irritation and the authors' bitter-edged replies today to their critics.

The awards, which were to have been given last week in conjunction with the 30th anniversary of the founding of West Germany, were to have gone to Heinrich Böll, Gunter Grass, and Siegfried Lenz, who are the country's most widely read and acclaimed novelists.

According to Mr. Böll, the Nobel laureate for literature in 1972, there were no consultations between the men about rejecting the medals, which are called Meritorious Service Crosses.

The explanation offered for the decision in a telephone interview and in an open letter today by Mr. Böll, a critic of restrictions of civil liberties in West Germany, was that "I felt a high distinction would limit me in my independence." He emphasized at the same time that his attitude did not represent a rejection of the West German state.

Political Resonance

The refusals, nonetheless, had a political resonance in a country where patriotism, civism and the relations of citizens to the state are sensitive questions and matters for discussion.

Even if it was not their intent, some West Germans feared that the writers' rejection of the medals would be regarded as a sign of contempt for political life here. Mr. Böll seemed particularly irritated that the writers' refusal to accept the medals was disclosed by the office of President Walter Scheel, which chooses these citizens to be honored. He questioned whether "indiscretions with particular goals" were involved in the disclosure.

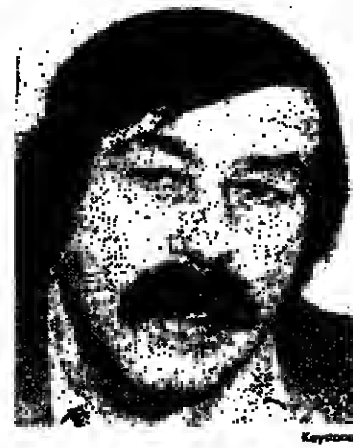
Mr. Scheel seemed to scold the writers when he brought up their case at the award ceremony in which medals for merit were given to 47 persons, including Otto von Amerongen, the president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Lothar Spah, premier of the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, and Peter Rane, chairman of the Friends of the National Gallery in Berlin.

"I would have been very happy if these writers had accepted," Mr. Scheel said, "because their criticism of the state is not the least of the reasons that they've earned a distinction. The state needs criticism. The state lives for criticism."

"Don't Suit Me"

"Medals don't suit me," Mr. Böll replied. "I'm not that kind of guy... and you can interpret that over any level you like." Mr. Grass and Mr. Lenz replied in letters today to the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung, which had commented critically on their decisions. The newspaper said, "In their privileged existence as authors, Böll, Grass and Lenz like to teach republican lessons, but don't like to participate. Such a rejection certainly has style, if it isn't exactly the style of citizens among citizens."

Mr. Grass' secretary explained that he rejected the medal because



Gunter Grass

he is basically against their concept. But in his letter, Mr. Grass angrily attacked the newspaper comment, saying it was worthy of Neues Deutschland, the official or-

gan of the East German Communist Party.

Mr. Lenz, somewhat less well known outside of West Germany than the other two writers, is extremely popular here. He commented that as a resident of Hamburg, he agreed with the Hanseatic tradition of rejecting medals, attacking the idea of "going along" and the notion that the state could decide whether he had merit as a writer.

Sarcastically, Mr. Lenz said: "Everybody should go along, play the game, welcome the republican wafer and be ready without exception to accept crosses of merit, even writers. As medal-wearers, our merit would be praised. The predicament about the old question about who you write for would be lifted from us and we could answer, dramatically, lyrically, for the Federal Republic of Germany."

The "freedom to reject that citizens have always work in favor of, and never against, the communal good," Mr. Lenz said.

Crimes by Soldiers Worsen

Rapes Involving GIs Cause Tension in Bavarian City

By Michael Getler

BONN, May 30 (WP) — Three cases in as many weeks involving the rape of West German women allegedly by U.S. soldiers in Erlangen have put a serious strain on U.S.-West German relations in the Bavarian city of about 100,000 people.

The last attack occurred on May 14 and things have calmed down since then, according to Mayor Dietmar Hahlweg, perhaps because of increased patrols by both U.S. Military Police and West German police and bilateral investigations.

Fritz Kindervater, a police spokesman in Erlangen, said, GI crime has fluctuated over the years but that it has risen again in recent months, with increasing cases of taxi drivers and people on the street being threatened with knives. Asked what he thought was the cause, Mr. Kindervater said, "I get the impression that over the last two years, because of the all-volunteer army, the quality of the soldier has gone down. Some of them come across totally illiterate and without any internal leadership."

Size and Kind of Problem

Erlangen, just north of Nuremberg, is home to about 3,000 soldiers of the 2d Brigade of the U.S. 1st Armored Division. In a recent telephone interview, the mayor said, "I must emphasize that over the past 10 or 20 years we did not have as big a problem here with soldiers as did other cities."

"But in the last four months or so," he continued, "it is not so much the number of crimes and assaults, though it is higher than before, but that the crimes are more severe — burglary, robbery and rape."

Then two weeks ago there was a very severe rape," he said, referring to the May 14 incident in which a man was badly beaten and his 21-

year-old girl friend allegedly raped by three men she claimed were Americans. "This shocked the public and scared them quite a lot."

The other rapes took place on April 26 and May 2. A GI is being held in one case and no arrests have been made in the others.

Mayor Hahlweg said, "I have the feeling that soldiers should be better prepared for their stay abroad. For a lot of them, it's the first time in a foreign country, and it would be better for the image of the U.S. who they send people out."

Press Reaction

The rape reports have produced harsh reactions in the local newspapers, which described the attacks as of "great brutality." U.S. military officials believe the papers have sensationalized the situation and unnecessarily provoked the population. Some officers privately see it as a move to try to oust the troops from the garrison.

The mayor rejects that, saying that soldiers of any nationality can occasionally be troublesome and stressing that "this is no American-go-home movement. We know the necessity of defense and fully accept the presence of the U.S. here."

The situation has created a serious problem for the brigade's commander, Col. John Petracca. After the last attack, the Erlangen police, fearing some local violence, reportedly asked for a three-day restriction on the troops to allow things to cool down.

The Army, however, decided only on an overnight restriction, apparently working on the theory that several thousand men should not be punished for what U.S. and West German authorities believe to be the deeds of a "minuscule" number of soldiers.

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Obituaries

Mary Pickford, 'America's Sweetheart'

(Continued from Page 1)

York on June 21, 1928, to the clicking of scores of cameras.

Even after her fame was assured, Miss Pickford was a hard and meticulous worker. Her social life was reserved for weekends and between pictures, but Pickford-Fairbanks parties tended to be lavish.

Pickfair visitors in the 20s ate from a solid gold dinner service, with a footman behind every chair. A formal dinner for a dozen, Mr. Windeler wrote in "Sweetheart," might include the Duke and Duchess of Alba, Charles Lindbergh, Babe Ruth, Albert Einstein and Lord and Lady Mountbatten.

Those who knew Miss Pickford well invariably remarked on her business shrewdness and her parsimony. From 1919 to her retirement, she earned at least \$1 million a year as an actor-producer with United Artists, and then there were large sums from real-estate investments and her holdings in United Artists. Her fortune at her death was estimated at \$50 million.

Mary Pickford was born in Toronto on April 9, 1893, the child of a British father and an Irish mother. Her original name was Gladys Smith. Her father died when she was 4, and her mother ran a candy counter and took in sewing to keep the family — there were two other children — afloat. The household atmosphere was pinched and education was a luxury, so Gladys' entire formal education consisted of six to seven months of schooling spread over two years.

She was not much more than 5 when she made her acting debut with her sister, Lottie, in "The Silver King," a melodrama at the Toronto Opera House. The girls were hired at \$10 a week because the stage manager boarded with Mrs. Smith.

Temporary Role

Mary got a temporary vaudeville role and then worked with other stock companies in such favorites of the time as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in which she was Little Eva, and "The Little Red Schoolhouse," in which all the Smiths played for a total of \$20 a week.

There was a succession of such plays until 1906, when Gladys said, "I'm 13 and at the crossroads of my life and determined to 'land on Broadway or give up the theater for good.'"

After several attempts, she got to see David Belasco, then casting for "The Warrens of Virginia," at his Times Square theater.

After an audition, she was accepted at \$30 a week and joined the cast, which included Cecil B. De Mille, later one of her directors. But Belasco didn't care for Gladys



Mary Pickford in her heyday.

Smith as a name and christened her Mary Pickford.

On tour in Chicago, Miss Pickford saw her first motion picture. The flickers, as some called them, had been brought into being the year of the actress's birth by Thomas Alva Edison and William Dickson, a laboratory assistant. Acting in the early films was not considered worthy of serious thespians.

But, down on her luck in the spring of 1909, Miss Pickford went to American Mutoscope and Bio-

graph Co. in Manhattan and met David Wark Griffith, the asturnine genius who was then Biograph's only director. After a screen test, she was signed for \$5 a day and joined the permanent acting company, which included Mack Sennett.

The billing as America's Sweetheart came in 1914, and the film was "Tess of the Storm Country."

National Institution

There followed such successes as "Cinderella," "Fanchon, the Cricketer," "The Foundling," "Poor Little Peppina" and "The Pride of the Clan," the actress' first seven-reeler, which was released in 1917. These films, all for Paramount or Famous Players-Paramount, made Miss Pickford a national institution.

Miss Pickford's popularity was further enhanced in 1920 by her marriage to Fairbanks. Dashing, daring and enthusiastic, he was the symbol of respectable manhood. Doug and Mary, as the couple became known, were immediately hailed as the all-American husband and wife by movie fans.

Miss Pickford and Fairbanks co-starred only once, in a 1929 sound film of Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew."

The idyll ended in the early 30s. Sound came to the movies, and Miss Pickford ended her acting career with "Secrets," her 194th movie. Fairbanks fell in love with Sylvia Hawkes, a British musical-comedy actress who was married to



The Pickford screen image as "America's Sweetheart."

Lord Ashley. There were well-publicized divorces all around, and Fairbanks married Lady Ashley.

In 1937, Miss Pickford was married to Mr. Rogers. They adopted two children, Ronald and Roxanne. After her marriage, Miss Pickford

receded from the limelight until she was only a memory to those who had once cheered her, or wept with her, on the screen. And then she became the recluse of Pickfair, a legend.

—ALDEN WHITMAN

Lou Little, Former Coach at Columbia, Dies at 85

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT) — Lou Little, 85, Columbia University's football coach from 1930 to 1956, died Monday at a nursing home in Delray Beach, Fla., where he had long resided after his retirement.

Mr. Little's Columbia teams lost more games than they won, but two of the 110 victories were milestones in intercollegiate football. The first occurred Jan. 1, 1934, in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, Calif., where the Lions upset Stanford, the Pacific Coast Conference champion. They had set out as the most hopeless underdogs ever invited to the West Coast classic.

In 1947, another underdog Columbia team defeated Army. It was the first loss for the Cadets in 33 games over a four-year period.

Mr. Little grew up in Leominster, Mass. His 40 years in college football began in 1916, when he made the varsity team at the University of Pennsylvania as a sophomore tackle.

After combat service in World War I as an infantry captain, he re-

turned to Penn and played on the 1919 championship team. After graduation, Mr. Little had a brief fling with professional football, then in his infancy, before starting his coaching career at Georgetown University, in Washington, D.C., in 1924. Georgetown, victors in 39 of 53 games, became a major Eastern power during his six seasons as coach.

In 1930, Mr. Little took the post at Columbia, turning down the chance to return to his alma mater as coach. He continued to have winning seasons.

The touchdown that defeated Stanford, 7-0, came on a trick play, which the coach delighted in diagramming for years thereafter. Al Barabas scored the touchdown. Another star was Cliff Montgomery, the first of several outstanding players developed by Mr. Little.

Sid Luckman came next, then Paul Gorenwald and Gene Rossides. It was Rossides' scoring pass to Bill Swiacki that helped to upset Army, 21-20, in 1947.

A member of the College Foot-

ball Hall of Fame, Mr. Little served as president of the American Football Coaches Association. His fellow coaches remembered his extensive collection of suits, shirts and ties, and his ability to go through a restaurant menu from top to bottom.

Mr. Little enjoyed playing football so much that he scrimmaged with his players while wearing a minimum of protective equipment. That practice ceased in 1931 after he suffered a fracture of the spinal column.

His powerful bass voice could be heard all over the practice fields until he developed trouble with his vocal cords. After several operations, he was reduced to issuing commands in throaty whispers.

Mr. Little knew much about his athletes and helped them with the social, academic and financial problems of campus life.

After his retirement, he and his wife, the former Loretta Donohue, spent their time on a farm at Barnstable, Mass., and at Delray

Beach, where he played golf almost every day. He returned to the Columbia campus only once, for the Penn game in 1977. On that day the establishment of a scholarship fund in his name was announced.

—WILLIAM N. WALLACE

Consuelo de Saint-Exupéry GRASSE, France, May 30 (IHT) — Consuelo de Saint-Exupéry, 72, wife of French aviator-writer Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, died at her home here Monday.

Mrs. de Saint-Exupéry, a native of San Salvador, married the author of "The Little Prince" and numerous other novels and essays in 1931. She joined the Resistance in France during the German occupation before escaping to be with her husband in the United States.

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry disappeared over the Mediterranean July 31, 1944, during an air mission against the Germans.

Calls Recognition 'Very Serious Matter'

Nyerere Tells West to Keep Rhodesia Ban

By Martha Honey

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, May 30 (WP) — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has issued a sharp warning to the United States and Britain not to end economic sanctions against Rhodesia or recognize the new government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa.

Mr. Nyerere, who is regarded as the elder statesman among black African leaders, said somberly during an interview that such moves would be "a very serious matter," tantamount to a declaration of war against the two guerrilla groups fighting for power, as well as against the guerrillas' host countries, Zambia and Mozambique.

In a grim view of long-range consequences, Mr. Nyerere said that lifting the sanctions would prolong the war and "destroy completely any hope for any whites remaining there."

Because of Mr. Nyerere's commitment to black majority rule in southern Africa and his chairmanship of the five African front-line states, he is likely to be deeply involved in decisions on Rhodesia in coming months. Several African governments have voiced concern over an inclination in the new British government and in the U.S. Congress to recognize the new Rhodesian government and lift sanctions. Mr. Nyerere's remarks are the sharpest warning since the movement picked up steam after the elections in Rhodesia last month.

Safesbury 'Cosmetics'

He described the Muzorewa government as "cosmetics" similar to the U.S. attempt at Vietnamization in Indochina. "I still hope the U.S. and Britain will want to go to the heart of the problem and not settle for cosmetics," he said.

While he said he understood that President Carter was under pressure from rightists "who have not read the fine print" of the new Rhodesian Constitution, he was certain Mr. Carter realized that the constitution left "the balance of power still with the whites." He added, "I don't believe the U.S. or Britain will recognize the new government. I don't think they'll solve their internal political problems by going to war with Africa."

On Uganda, Mr. Nyerere denied that Tanzania's ouster of Idi Amin contravened international law or the charter of the Organization of African Unity, which prohibits interference in the internal affairs of member states. Arguing that he was forced to move troops into Uganda to safeguard Tanzania's territorial integrity, Mr. Nyerere criticized the OAU for its failure to condemn Uganda's invasion of Tanzania last October.

The issue, he said, was "whether

one country can invade another and get away with it." He added, "I don't want to establish a new principle permitting the overthrow of repressive regimes."

He observed that Tanzania, one of the poorest countries in the world, had borne the cost of the war alone at a rate of more than \$1 million a day. Western and Communist countries had been approached to help finance the war, he said, but "Tanzania did not receive aid from any of these countries. I did not ask the Americans for aid, and they did not offer. We would have accepted had they offered."

Mr. Nyerere said that the new Ugandan government had asked Tanzania for help in many fields, but he had agreed only to assist in training the army. "We're a poor country and we don't want to get too involved because we know they'll end up resenting us," he said.

"We know this from experience. We have helped all our neighbors to liberate themselves but, with two exceptions, Mozambique and Zambia — we're not friendly with any of them. It's an irony that no matter how careful we are, at the end of the day they resent our help."

U.S. Pair Finds Prime Number That Is Bigger Than Universe

LIVERMORE, Calif., May 30 (UPI) — The largest known prime number has been discovered by two computer experts and contains 13,395 digits, creating a numeral many times the number of atoms in the universe. A million, for example, has 7 digits. Even a billion, billion has only 19 digits.

The discovery by scientists Harry Nelson and David Slowinski eclipses the last largest prime number, which was recorded in February by Curt Knoll, a student at California State University at Hayward. That number had 6,987 digits.

A prime number is a number that cannot be divided by any other whole number except itself and the number 1. Two, for example, is a prime number. So is 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, and 19, among others.

Mr. Nelson and Mr. Slowinski submitted their finding to Mr. Knoll for verification. Mr. Knoll said yesterday that it checked out. "I am happy for them," the young Hayward mathematics wizard said of the scientists, who used a computer capable of performing 75 million multiplications a second. "It would have taken me 16 years to do what they did in three months."

Searching for the highest prime number has little practical value except in understanding numbers theory — or getting a place in a world record book.

Poland to Ban Alcoholic Drinks During Pope's Visit to Warsaw

WARSAW, May 30 (UPI) — The Polish government today banned the sale of all other alcoholic beverages in the capital during the 72 hours before and after the visit of Pope John Paul II.

The government order said that alcohol would be taken off shop shelves from Friday to Sunday, June 3. The only exception was for stores accepting foreign currency and bars located in hotels housing the more than 1,000 foreign journalists covering the papal trip.

The pope will arrive Saturday for a nine-day visit — the first by any Catholic pontiff to a Communist country. About 3 million pilgrims, twice the population of the capital, are expected to be in Warsaw on the day of the pope's arrival, hoping for a glimpse of the popular former archbishop of Cracow.

Government officials have promised live, color-television coverage of the highlights of the papal visit in an admitted effort to reduce crowds.

Security officials are concerned about handling the unprecedented mass gathering and drafted about 10,000 church "marshalls" to help with crowd control along the pope's motorcade route from the airport.

Communist Party Chief Edward Gierek told Western diplomats that he was particularly worried about the actions of "neurotics and fanatics." The diplomats said that this fear probably led to the decision to ban sales of alcohol.

Statement of Accounts for 1978

Partnership on balance: a good year for customers and shareholders.

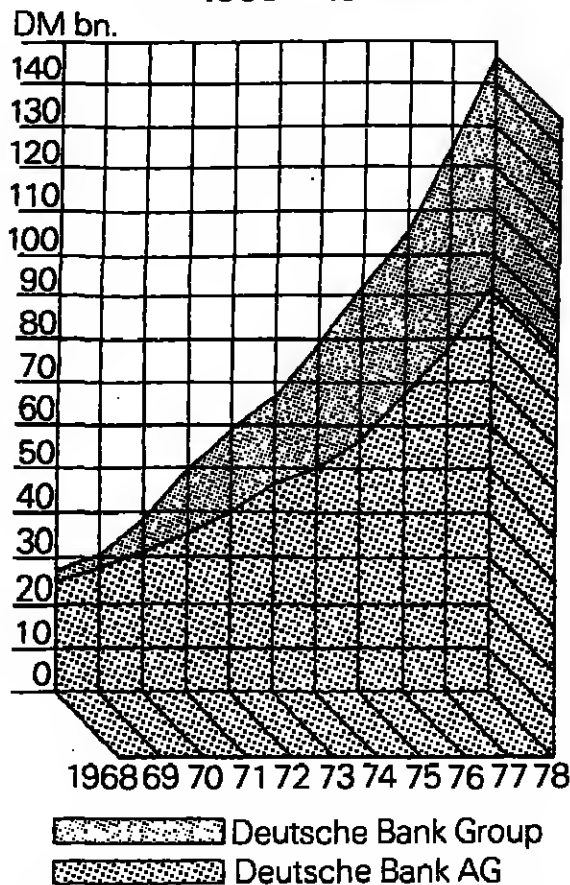
Strong growth in 1978.

Good returns and healthy growth are the hallmarks of Deutsche Bank's 1978 business year; a result not least of the know-how and more than a century's experience of one of the world's largest universal banks.

Total assets of more than DM 90 bn.

Deutsche Bank's total assets increased by 17.2% to DM 92.1 bn.

Growth in total assets 1968 - 1978



Consolidated total assets rose to DM 146.1 bn.

Further increase of capital and reserves.

After the allocation to disclosed reserves of DM 120 m. from net income for the year, the bank's capital and reserves total DM 3,890.5 m.

Good dividend for 212,000 shareholders.

Deutsche Bank's shareholders are to receive a dividend of DM 9 per share of DM 50 par value on the share capital of DM 1,040.1 m. The shares from the capital increase of July 1978 are fully entitled to this dividend for the whole of the business year. The dividend will be paid on or after May 17, 1979.

Further growth in credit volume.

Credit volume increased by 16.5% to DM 52.8 bn. Credit business with private customers and foreign borrowers accounted for a substantial part of this growth.

Savings deposits up.

Savings deposits climbed by 5.1% to over DM 19 bn. The value of savings certificates in circulation increased by 48% to just under DM 2 bn.

Growing interest in securities.

In the 1978 business year turnover in securities with our customers (excl. banks) was increased by 18.5% to almost DM 42 bn. The number of safe-custody accounts managed for our customers rose to 943,000, worth over DM 66 bn.

International business continues to be lively.

Despite keen competition, international business developed successfully in 1978. The opening of branches in Antwerp, Brussels, New York and the Cayman Islands, a subsidiary in Singapore and a representative office in Lagos enlarged our bank's foreign organization which at year's end comprised 81 bases in 49 countries.

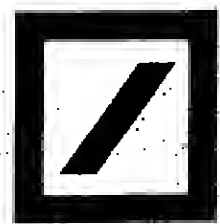
Deutsche Bank was able to strengthen its position further in the international issuing business: the

bank managed or co-managed 103 bond issues (62 of these were D-Mark issues).

Since April 1, 1978 Deutsche Bank has, in Atlantic Capital Corporation (ACC), its own investment banking company and issuing house in New York. ACC is active as broker in securities dealing and order business and participates in security issues. The Corporation has a leading position among non-American investment houses on Wall Street.

More staff.

At the end of 1978 Deutsche Bank had 37,729 employees (1,695 more than in the previous year) working in 1,142 offices (21 of these are abroad). At the same time the Group had 42,494 staff employed in 1,342 offices. 1,533 members of Group staff are employed abroad.

Deutsche Bank
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For Want of a Bolt

The Federal Aviation Administration's decision to ground all DC-10 aircraft was right. Once the evidence had reached Washington that more than one broken bolt was involved, FAA chief Langhorne Bond had no choice. Something is wrong with the engine mounts of the DC-10s.

The grounding of the planes will cause problems for many travelers. The share of the traffic these aircraft normally carry is big, and the airlines will be hard put to replace them. But how long the planes remain grounded is less important than the quality of the inspections they receive. Before the FAA permits the planes to fly again, it must be convinced not only that all damaged parts have been replaced them, but also that future inspections will be adequate to spot such damage before it becomes serious.

The FAA's actions so far in the aftermath of that terrible crash in Chicago last Friday have been reassuring. Mr. Bond — reasonably — refused to order the DC-10s out of the air simply because one of them had crashed. But as soon as he knew a critical part had failed, he ordered the immediate inspections that produced the evidence on which the indefinite grounding is based. Although it can be argued, in retrospect, that he should have grounded the planes Friday

night, it makes little sense to take such action before you know what the problem is you are trying to solve.

Correcting the engine mounts on these airplanes, however, will not be the end of the matter. There is the question to be answered of why previous inspections did not turn up the evidence of cracked bolts and other damage that led to this grounding. Perhaps the FAA's inspection requirements need a major overhaul. There is also the question of whether the pilot could have landed that plane safely in Chicago, even after the engine fell off, if all its controls had been undamaged. Most modern aircraft can continue to fly after losing an engine, and if the DC-10 can, it means something else must have gone wrong.

Beyond these problems is a broader question about the DC-10s. The first substantial changes in these planes were made some time ago after one of them lost a cargo door and crashed near Paris. Now that the planes are on the ground, the FAA would be well advised to run through all of its safety calculations about them again to see if it can spot any other potential problems. It is unnecessary to say, much less to argue, why this would be a good idea.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Arms Sales: Giving Notice

Carter and Brezhnev have now both said that at their summit next month they will try to squeeze some results out of what has been an interesting but preliminary Soviet-American dialogue on curbing sales of conventional arms. Their resolve is commendable, and not merely because Carter, in running for president, put an "immoral" tag on arms sales and assumed a personal commitment to limit them. Regardless of any moral angle, such sales constitute a political reality urgently needing to be addressed. The United States and the Soviet Union, the two leading suppliers, have been putting into the hands of their reputed friends and clients an ever more costly, sophisticated and frightening capacity to engage in violence on their own. Simple self-interest supplies all the reason either needs to seek restraints.

To be sure, focusing on restraints is a bit like starting out to bake a cake just with firm views of shortening. You need the whole recipe. Without a certain consensus among Americans and Russians on their overall relationship, and specifically on the sort of competition they intend to wage in the Third World, no policy of restraint will get far. It is no accident that the arms-sales talks have been hung up precisely at the point where arms control turns from a matter engaging

technicians into a broad foreign-policy issue. The Kremlin sought to establish general principles of eligibility to receive arms. Washington wanted to define permissible levels and types of arms transfers. When the Russians, responding to an American request to identify regions suitable for restraints, chose areas of special American interest, the talks stalled.

Even while trying to negotiate controls, the administration has been practicing what it describes as unilateral restraint. Responding to critics of its continuing heavy sales in the Mideast and elsewhere, it explains with a cough that what it has most in mind are qualitative restraints to limit "particularly destabilizing transfers." At the same time, the administration has long said, and is saying again now, that it never intended to exercise unilateral restraint indefinitely. The policy is "up for review later this year."

This is presumably a way of putting Moscow on notice, on the eve of the summit, that unless progress is made on negotiating restraints, the United States may turn to a more competitive approach. There are plenty of good reasons not to go this route. But they are reasons argued and felt most persuasively when they are respected by both great powers.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

East Timor — Who?

Places keep turning up demanding nation-hood that most people have never heard of and could not locate on a map if their lives depended on it. Dominica, for instance. It's down in the Caribbean. It's got a population of 80,000, and it became independent in November. Good luck, Dominica. Then there's East Timor. It's half of an island in the Indonesian chain, its population is in the half-million range, and at least some people there have been struggling unsuccessfully for independence ever since the Portuguese, who'd been there four centuries, exited and the Indonesian Army entered, to stay, in 1975. The "anti-imperialist" crowd at the United Nations has regularly pasted Indonesia for the takeover, and an energetic critic of American policy in Vietnam, Noam Chomsky, has adopted East Timor and criticized the American government for helping Indonesia consummate the deed.

Well, you may ask, why should Dominica become a nation when East Timor does not? For that matter, why not Biafra, Ukraine, Croatia and various other places with claims to sovereignty no less weighty than those of the states that have repressed them? The list of peoples suffering from unrequited nation-

alism is very long. There is no good reason for it. There is only the explanation of power. In East Timor's case, Indonesia had the power, and East Timor had neither the guns nor the friends-in-deed to compensate. This is altogether apart from the question of whether East Timor deserved, or deserves, nationhood on the merits. The 20th century has been notably unselective about passing on the merits, whatever they are, of peoples asking for statehood.

Supporters of East Timor claim the Indonesians have killed 100,000 people, a sixth of the population. Until recently, the Indonesian government, by keeping the area closed, prevented any independent verification of these allegations. Now it is letting in foreign diplomats and saying it is ready to receive the International Committee of the Red Cross and foreign journalists. They should test Jakarta's openness. The question of statehood for East Timor may be on the shelf, but the treatment of the people who live in East Timor is something else: It is serious and immediate and needs to be addressed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Politics in the Confessional

Italian Leftists of diverse hues have been protesting about apparent direct intervention by the Roman Catholic Church in that country's election campaign. One of the forms the intervention takes is the offering of vigorous advice, by priests in the confessional, to vote Christian Democrat. This has produced, from the Left, a most pious uproar. . . The Left the world over is never slow, when it suits its purpose, to claim (falsely) that Christ was a political revolutionary, that the driving out of the money-changers demonstrated his opposition to capitalism, and that commu-

nism was simply the earthly embodiment of biblical teachings.

Those avant garde Roman Catholic priests in Latin America, and elsewhere, who tell their flocks such things do not earn Leftist censure. But, assuming for one moment that their protests are sincere and not simply dictated by the anti-Left advice given in the confessionals, do the Italian Leftists have a point? The answer must be yes. The kingdom with which churchmen should concern themselves is not of this world. They should not offer advice on how to vote in this earthly kingdom.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 31, 1904

WASHINGTON — The government is sending the battleships of the European and South Atlantic Fleets to Tangiers, in response to the kidnapping of an American citizen there by Moorish brigands. The battleships are likely to be used to send a force ashore to assist the Sultan in capturing the bandits. This plan, however, is meted by the possibility of the captives being killed. News that France would like to avoid an intervention in Moroccan affairs by the United States elicits from the State Department an angry statement that French aid would be welcomed.

Fifty Years Ago
May 31, 1929

LONDON — England's polling booths today resembled fashionable receptions, as it was the first time all the women in the country were allowed the privilege to vote. The hours of the day could be marked off by the type of women who came in to record their votes. Thus, as soon as the booths were opened came the servant girls, slipping out before breakfast to record their votes before beginning the round of house work. A little later came store girls, City stenographers and factory girls, to be followed later in the morning by shoppers. In early returns Labor is leading Conservatives by a slight margin.



Scandinavia: End to Executions

By Thomas Hammarberg

STOCKHOLM — The Norwegian parliament decided the other day that in effect it was wrong to have executed Vidkun Quisling. That conclusion reached, the parliament, or *Stortinget*, then passed a proposal to abolish the death penalty completely. . . war-crime crimes included.

Quisling was indeed a quisling. He betrayed his country. He set up a Nazi Party and invited Hitler to Norway. After the 1941 invasion he was given the post of premier. He oversaw the Hitler-ordered repression of his own people. After the war he was sentenced to death and executed.

That sentence was legal. The Norwegians had retained capital punishment for high treason of that magnitude. Now this is changed. Another quisling would not be executed in Norway.

The decision was made after a long and sometimes painful discussion. The scars from the occupation still exist, the violations have not been forgotten. Medical research continues on the aftereffects of the abuse of concentration camp inmates.

Some Fears

Some speakers in the debate feared that total abolition would in fact belittle the atrocities during the war. Others thought that future quislings might be deterred if the death penalty was retained. But the Social Democratic government took another line. It was not convinced by the deterrence argument, especially not for high treason in wartime. Rather than looking back at the Nazi crimes, it wanted to spotlight their feeling that many executions in the present world are in themselves criminal.

Said one of the authors of the proposal, Stein Rognlien of the Ministry of Justice: "We are sounding a fanfare, we want to demonstrate to the outside world that we oppose capital punishment. With this step we join the other Nordic countries in taking an absolute stand against that penalty."

It is true that Norway is following a Scandinavian trend. It began in Sweden some years ago. Finland came next and last year a decision was taken by the Danish parliament. The two latter countries, also, had tragic experiences during World War II but no aftermath of executions.

In the end, the main issue in all four countries was this: What would, in difficult periods, be the best protection against executions?

Best Safeguard

Is it not better to keep the death penalty in the law book than to reintroduce it in times of crisis and be forced to use it retroactively? Would it not be better to use the penalty in a limited number of cases within the law than to run the risk of being pushed to open the floodgate and lose legal control?

Or — would it be more effective to try to build up a threshold against any execution in all situations? The latter line was taken by Social Democrats, Liberals and some other groupings in all four nations. They felt that the best safeguard for the rule of law would be to outlaw in advance any possibility for a society to execute its own citizens.

No doubt, must were influenced by world events. The executions this spring in Iran and Pakistan strengthened the humanitarian side in the Norwegian discussion. It was also noted that Premier Hovde and Bhutto certainly got no protection from the fact that capital punishment had existed during their rule. The trial procedures were not better because of that.

In Portugal there were no executions after the military coup in April 1974. The new regime did not reinstate capital punishment and managed to control the situation in that respect. Spain moved from Franco to democracy without any death sentences and has now abolished them. The Greek government could save the lives of the junta leaders with little public outcry. Even bitter wars have ended in modern times without executions. The Biafra conflict is one example.

Obviously, no law of nature is working here. To execute or not appears to depend mainly on the political will of those in power. Desires of vengeance have been controlled when political leaders so wanted.

Public Approval

The conclusion in Scandinavia has been to try to make executions impossible; to remove the death penalty from all law books, and even bar it in their respective constitutions. The hope is that this firm stand will influence public

opinion to think in terms other than blood-revenge.

It seems to have worked. A recent opinion poll showed that most Swedes are against the death penalty. That may have encouraged the government to continue a policy of protests. Since several years the Swedish foreign ministers have approached other regimes on individual cases of death sentences. Occasionally, the same has been done in Oslo and Copenhagen.

Moreover, the Scandinavian governments have decided to push for a world wide abolition via the United Nations. They have asked for this item to be put on the agenda at the UN Congress on the Treatment of Prisoners and the Prevention of Crimes which is to be held in Sydney next year.

With that congress in mind and the prospect of renewed executions in the United States (where no less than four hundred prisoners are now on death row), the Norwegian demonstration was at the very least well-timed.

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Carter on His Critics

By James Reston

votes, since it was clearly doing nothing but costing him votes.

The truth is that the nation is in the midst of a vast transformation seemingly beyond the control of Carter or any of his opponents. The inflation is not responding to anybody's plans in the executive or the Congress. There are critical shortages of fuel and other essential commodities. The government itself is bloated and inefficient, despite all efforts to reorganize it, and there is little evidence that any major government in the world has been able to understand — let alone resolve — the immense political and economic and financial changes of the postwar era.

Playing It Cool

In these circumstances, which have shaken the politics of most of the Western nations, it is scarcely surprising that Carter plays it cool and emphasizes his role as president rather than candidate. As he drops in the popularity polls, attention will tend to shift to the other candidates who will then have to answer the hard questions and take some of the criticism now being directed mainly at the president.

Carter agreed with John White, the Democratic Party chairman, who said the other day that those Democrats who were promoting Kennedy publicly were "devisive" and might turn the presidency over to the Republicans in 1980, but he would not respond to the suggestion that Kennedy should take himself out of all consideration for the party's nomination next year.

"I don't really have any comment to make about what Senator Kennedy does," he said. "He has made statements repeatedly about what he would do." This was apparently a reference to Kennedy's remarks in the past that he intended to support Carter for the presidency next year, but the president did not say so.

Nor would he be drawn into controversy over using the presidential helicopter to go fishing or deny himself the privilege of slipping away for a rest now and then without reporters. When he was asked how many times he had done this unbeknownst to the press, he replied: "Not enough."

NEW YORK — The vocabulary of eccentricity is one of the richest veins of slang; only copulation and drunkenness offer a greater variety of colorful descriptions. The idea of coming apart is central: On the notion that one is held together by nuts and screws, we have "nutty" (which leads to another kind of nut, as "nutty as a fruitcake") and "screw-lose," or "screw-loose." Another metaphor is emptiness: Some minds are so empty there can be "hats in the belfry" (followed by "bats in the belfry," "out to lunch," "not all there." The idea of damage is also prevalent: "cracked," "lamebrain," "blown his stack," "off his hinges," "a leak in the tank."

In the late 1950s, a term came sweeping in from the West that engulfed all these expressions: "Kooky" — probably derived from "cuckoo" and popularized by California surfers who used it to deride those who could not ride in The Big One — became the central term to describe someone who was "slightly crazy." Politics snapped it up: In 1964, some followers of Sen. Goldwater were derided as "nuts and kooks."

"Kooky," after two decades, has begun to fade. In the early 70s, the terms for eccentricity came from the drug culture. In the Southwest, "He's got snakes in his head" was derived from the use of peyote; the hallucinations of those who ingested the substance were said to feature snakes. In urban areas, "space-out" was a favorite, with derivatives "spacey" and "space cadet," perhaps rooted in the interest in the space age, but surely influenced by removal from reality, as drug users sought to be "out of touch."

In recent years, the name for nuttiness has become "aired out," or "not wrapped real tight," as if the admired "hanging loose" had gotten out of hand.

Offshoots

The more significant term, however — which may show the generalization — is "flaky." It is a piece on hyphen soon) — is "flake," with its offshoots "flaky" and "flaked-out."

Shakespeare used the word in "Richard III" — "and flaky darkness breaks within the east" — as an adjective to picture the mottled dawn sky, as if white snowflakes were breaking up the gloom of night. Later, as a verb, "to flake" meant to peel off, as decaying enamel came away from wood in little strips.

Baseball gave the word its current meaning. In the early 60s, the noun "flake" was used to denote a colorful or eccentric player. Leonard Koppett, New York Times sports writer, reported in 1964 that the Yankees had accumulated an "amount of 'flake' in such young players as Joe Pepitone, Jim Bouton, Phil Linz. . . Koppett recalls that, at first, the meaning was "offbeat, original, far-out," later, it became "slightly crazy, eccentric, wild." "Flaky," which began as an adjective in the late 50s, was turned

into the noun "flake" in the 60s, and is now back to its original, fat-out, adjective form.

As such, the word is a label that Carter White House staffers have been trying to pin on Gov. Jerry Brown of California, and the accusation of "flakiness" may be as important politically as the charges of "kookiness" and "trigger-happiness" were in 1964. Sensing the danger, Brown promptly counterattacked: "I think those dinosaurs of the Democratic Party who believe it is 'flaky' to balance the budget and fight inflation in a serious way or try to slow down the addition to nuclear power are going to find out they are the flakes."

That statement lacks brevity and punch. Somewhere along the trail, we may hear a candidate lay it on the line: "I am not a flake."

Pedigree of 'Ums'

"As an FBI agent in the foreign counterintelligence field," writes James Tierney of New York City, "I frequently write intergovernmental memoranda (ums?). The Latin scholar in me insists on the former. However, the dictionary indicates that both forms are correct. In retrospect, the Latin plural might seem to be correct to a fault, or even something of an affection. Any thoughts?"

When it comes to "um," I take firm positions all over the lot.

On the plural, of "memorandum," you pay your money and you take your choice. The "ums" ending has a four-century pedigree: In Shakespeare's "Henry IV, Part 1," Prince Henry upbraids Falstaff for carrying "memorandums of bawdy-houses" (best little bawdy-house in Stratford-on-Avon). On the other hand, I prefer "memoranda," not only because it is the correct Latin plural, but because it sounds right. The controversy can be avoided by dropping the "r" and using "memos." The plural of "memo" is "memos."

On the plural of "medium," it's "media" — which means that you should keep the singular and plural separate. One newspaper is a medium of communication; two newspapers, or two television networks, are media. If you say, "The media is," you're wrong; the correct construction is "The media are." I have good reason for banging my spoon against the highchair on this; we should resist the notion that "the media" is one vast, amorphous lump. By preserving the plural form, we assert the diverse ideas —

On the plural of "datum," it's "data" — but most people are using "data" for the singular, too. "The data shows" comes more readily to the tongue than "the data show." In "Dos, Don'ts and Maybes of English Usage," Theodore M. Bernstein writes, ". . . the preference in good usage is to keep it a plural," but in reviewing that lucid and sensible book for Verbatim, The Language Quarterly, Laurence Urdang disagrees: "Data" used as a plural strikes me as a pedanticism."

Passé Case

I think "the data is" is widely accepted and "the data are" is passe; the word is a collective noun construed as singular, as referendums would show.

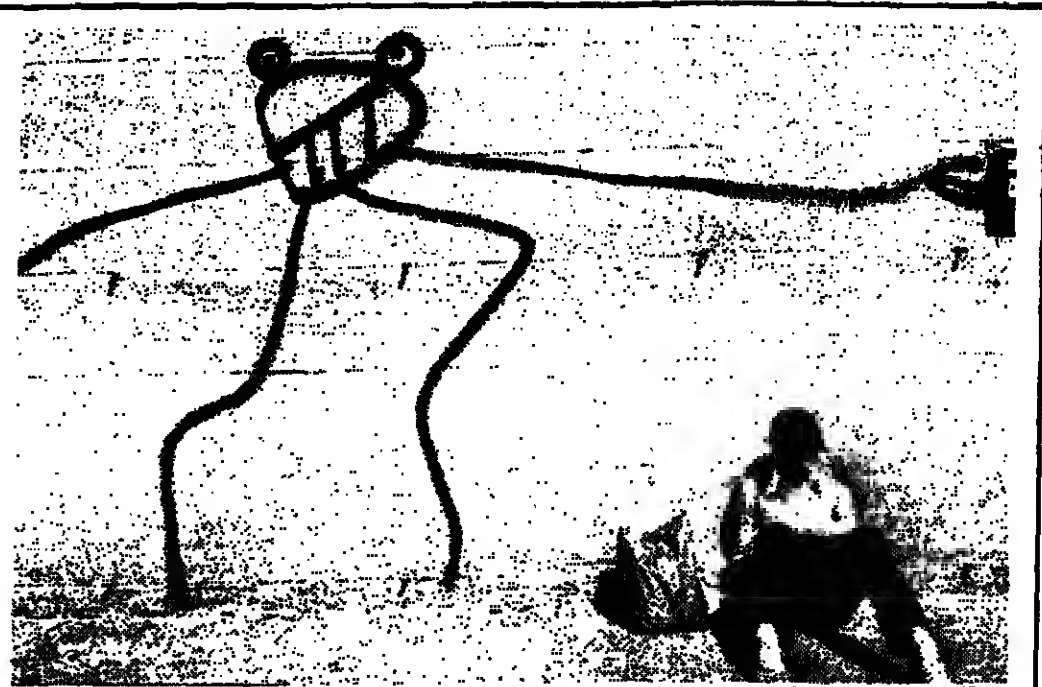
To sum: "Memorandums" is as correct as "memoranda," but both give way to "memos"; "mediums" is wrong, and "media" takes a plural verb, and "datums" is wrong — in fact, the singular "datum" is dying, and if you want to refer to a single part of the data, try a word like "fact."

"Do I contradict myself?" asked Walt Whitman in "Song of Myself." "Very well, then, I contradict myself. . . It makes no sense to fight for Latin endings when the English language has changed, unless there is a good reason. (One item on a list is known by FBI men and other scholars to be an "agenda," but if you want to be understood, talk about "the first item on the agenda.")

When change does not obfuscate, don't fight it. Legend has it that New York Tribune editor Horace Greeley insisted that "news" was plural, and once wired a reporter: "Are there any news?" The prompt, if apocryphal, reply: "Not a new."

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VANDALISM OR ART? — Zurich's newest collection of paintings has produced more than its share of controversy. Hundreds of spray-painted figures have turned up on the walls of houses and public buildings, to the consternation of police and citizens who feel that the work is vandalism. A Zurich gallery, however, has already held three exhibitions of photographs of the spray-paint surrealism. A local psychologist has concluded that the anonymous artist — who remains active and at large — is "simply against the fact that everything is as it is."

Media

Mother Jones: 'A Reverse Fortune'

By N.R. Kleinfeld

SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — "What would I do if Mother Jones wanted to interview me?" asks an executive at a fairly large corporation who has not yet gotten a request. "I would tell them I was out of town, and there's no telling if I'd be coming back. You know those people are coming in with their cannons smoking, and you know they'll shake the closets until they've got some scalps."

In three years, the feisty magazine "for the rest of us" (as its slogan goes) has fired its cannons at the Ford Motor Co. for allegedly making firetraps. It has accused the Nestle Co. of contributing to malnutrition among babies in underdeveloped countries. It has charged the Bechtel Corp. with hooking up with the CIA. It has raised a flap over chemical pollution in West Virginia.

Fusing its decidedly leftist point of view, however, the monthly has managed to secure 230,000 loyal readers, two National Magazine Awards, one of the fastest-growing reputations in the publishing business and a financial stability rare for a leftist publication.

The magazine coined its name from Mary Harris Jones (1830-1930), a small, tweedy woman with a warrior's heart and a tongue that would have done a sailor proud.

She would organize anyone and just about did — miners, steelworkers, streetcar drivers, housemaids.

Conceived by three former editors of Ramparts, the defunct radical publication, the magazine is staffed by erstwhile anti-war activists and McGovern campaigners. It is housed in the old sanatorium of Rolling Stone, which has since settled in New York. Mother Jones refers to San Francisco as "the Bermuda Triangle of publishing."

Its current publisher is Mark Dowie, 40, who once worked as an economist at a bank and says that his job is "like juggling in a minefield." He often wears jeans and a button-down shirt. "Question Authority," and he says that the purpose of Mother Jones is to stalk stories likely to boil the blood of the corporate world, which it considers the country's hidden government. One of the editors, Jeffrey Klein, describes the magazine as "a reverse fortune."

"We're going after legal activities that we think are wrong, because the rest of the media does a pretty good job taking care of the illegal stuff," Dowie says. "The Pinto, for instance, wasn't illegal. It occurs to me, though, that it was wrong."

Dowie wrote the story charging that Ford knowingly made Pintos whose gas tanks would burst into flames after even minor collisions. Ford denied the article, but it led

to a congressional investigation, a recall, a National Magazine Award and a shower of fame for the fledgling magazine.

No Cornucopia

Its muckraking has not turned Mother Jones into a financial bonanza. The magazine gets by. It operates under the umbrella of the nonprofit Foundation for National Progress, primed by donations from the well-to-do, and it hews to a tight budget of \$2.5 million a year. According to Dowie, the magazine dipped \$140,000 in the red last year, but he predicts a \$14,000 profit this year.

Mother Jones offers eye-opening covers, spiffy graphics and spirited writing. Detractors complain that the targets of its wrath do not always get the chance to defend themselves.

No more than 5 percent of the magazine's revenues springs from advertising. One big difficulty is that companies are not truly fond of magazines that are likely to carry a scorching cover story ripping their industry to ribbons.

Take the cigarette people. Mother Jones, in a split decision, agreed to accept cigarette ads, and in they came. Then, in its January issue, the magazine ran a four-article package entitled "Smoking: The Truth No One Else Will Print." Goodbye to \$101,000 of ads pledged by cigarette and liquor companies (the latter apparently frightened that a perforated liver might decorate the cover next).

Mother Jones editors yawned. But perhaps the most controversial aspect of Mother Jones is its covers. Take the article on Nestle, in which Mother Jones maintained that mothers given free samples of powdered milk sometimes use contaminated water or insufficient powder in the mixture, causing illness. The cover depicted a woman kneeling before a grave littered with milk bottles. The headline read: "Modern Marketing Killed This Baby." As it happens, the cover was staged, though Mother Jones didn't say so.

Semi-Collective

Mother Jones is run in semi-collective fashion. The 10-member editorial staff elects a five-member editorial board that edits by consensus. The 15 business people vote on a publisher, who serves a one-year term. At first, everyone got the same salary — \$700 a month. But that didn't pan out too well, so now the pay spirals from \$9,000 to \$18,000 a year. No one is allowed to earn more than twice what anyone else does. Contributors are paid a fairly modest \$1,000 for a cover piece.

Mother Jones goes on touting leftist solutions at a time when many people argue that the country is swinging to the right. Indeed, when New Times (a prime competitor) recently folded, it blamed its demise largely on readers' lack of interest in investigative reporting. Mother Jones says that everyone else has it all wrong. It maintains that people have not swung right; they have swung into limbo. They are just waiting for causes to get their blood pressure going.

"People are depressed," says an editor. "What Mother Jones does is serve as a way station to ease people through the depression." Once they cheer up, he goes on, people will shift left in a big way, and then, at last, the revolution will come.

Dance

Poetic 'Tristan and Isolde'

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, May 30 (IHT) — After a lapse of two years, during which he served for a spell as director of ballet at the Royal Opera, Andre Prokoviev has this month revived his New London ballet for a series of touring dates in Britain, again led by his wife, the Russian-born ballerina Galina Samsova. Prokoviev, who hails from Paris, is one of three choreographers who have created ballets in a classical-style repertoire designed for a company limited to 12 dancers.

I caught the company at the ing's Theater, Southsea (they owe this week to Leicester, followed in turn by Coventry, Reading and Ipswich), where a new version of "Tristan and Isolde" by the otish Ballet's director, Peter Urell, impressed me most. Set to arrangement by John Riley of istic from Liszt's tone-poems ich as "Tasso" and "Orpheus", ells the familiar story with economy of means but a generous poet-magician.

Except for partaking of the cruel love potion as if it were no more than a casual Coke, Samsova and the Royal Ballet's Peter Urell dance the title roles with nty of expressive rapture and ch lyrically inventive choreography. Alpo Pakarinen, as the beved Mark, adds a forceful dramatic focus, but the addition of ult of the White Hands as another female dancer (Penelope Wright) ds to cloud the nature of Tris's feelings within so short a time n.

Its emotional content and character reminded me of a Garbo movie of the 1930s, and Samsova is surely one of the few dancers who can legitimately be compared to Garbo in terms of riveting dramatic intensity within a balletic discipline. However, the way that she dances this role is more compelling than what she has to dance, which reflects little choreographic invention and relies heavily on the music to convey color and character.

It was preceded in an all-Tchaikovsky program by "January to June," in which Robert North of the London Contemporary Dance Theater has used six of the 12 piano pieces that Tchaikovsky related to the months of the year as the basis for some surprisingly mild choreographic flirtation between three couples in an unspecified location. Richard Caswell's lighting ingeniously moves this from indoors to outdoors with no change in design, but the meetings and partings of the six dancers lack a strong choreographic focus.

Apart from dancers already mentioned, the New London Ballet has three newcomers from Italy, among whom Lucia Traglia is distinctive in line and style. Otherwise there looked to be less individual merit than the company showed the last time around, reinforcing the view that choreographic novelty, always welcome in classical ballet, needs to be supported by the highest standards of performance, and all the more when excerpts from "The Sleeping Beauty" and "Faust" ballets are included.

Chicago Art in Washington

WASHINGTON (AP) — "Art from Chicago," an exhibition of paintings, works on paper, sculptures and collages, has just opened at the Smithsonian's National Collection of Fine Arts. The exhibition, a recent gift to the gallery from the S.W. and B.M. Koffler Foundation, is intended to show the best contemporary artists from Chicago.



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Under the Chador

Yemeni Women Have Come a Long Way From Feudal Past

By Marvin Howe

LAHEJ, Southern Yemen (NYT) — The long line of women in black veils, some with their arms tattooed like fine black lace gloves, sat waiting patiently for the doctor. "Maybe they wear the traditional chador, but they're still very interested in the family planning program which we started here just one month ago," a nurse said in the Social Development Center on the outskirts of this provincial capital 20 miles northwest of Aden.

The center was set up by the Arab League in 1977 to develop the skills of country women — teaching them sewing, handicrafts and typing. But there are also sections on child care as well as on social consciousness.

Women in Southern Yemen, particularly rural women, have come a long way from their feudal past since this country won its independence from Britain in 1967.

Absolute Authority

The General Union of Yemeni Women has published a study on women's status under the feudal system. According to the study, the prevailing view was that women were "an inferior element and should remain under the committed, absolute authority of men."

Under the feudal system, a female was restricted to the home and moved only from the home of her father to that of her husband. When she went out she had to be accompanied by her father or husband or wear a veil.

Women were never consulted on marriage. Girls of 12 or 13 years of age were considered suitable for marriage. High dowries prevented many young men from getting mar-

ried and drove some to emigrate to earn enough money to get married. Men had every right to demean women and could threaten divorce, desertion or a second marriage unilaterally. Since the feudal attitude considered women mentally and spiritually inferior, the doors of education were shut to them.

The Marxist leadership of Southern Yemen has encouraged women's rights without directly challenging Islam, which remains the state religion. The 1970 constitution gives women legal rights and the 1974 family law corrects some abuses that had survived.

For example, a woman's consent to marriage is now required by law and bigamy is banned except under certain exceptional circumstances. The minimum marriage age is 16 for girls and 18 for boys. Only a

token dowry is permitted. Unilateral divorce by the man is prohibited and husband and wife must share household expenses if they are able.

Pregnancy Leave

This family law is considered revolutionary in most Arab countries. And last year's labor law gave pregnant women a three-month lighter work schedule and at least 80 days of maternity leave.

"The laws are good, but the treatment of women is still not equal in people's attitudes," Noor Baabbad, a spokesman for the Women's Union, said recently. Mrs. Baabbad, who is 26 and has one child, used to work at the national radio network before taking a six-month course in the College for Scientific Socialism and coming to work at the Women's Union.

"The chador is not a problem, just a habit," she said of the black veil still seen widely on the streets of Aden as well as in the countryside. Mrs. Baabbad, who wears slacks to work and keeps her hair in pigtails, said that she often wore the long traditional print cotton dress at home "because it is cool and comfortable." She said that she would put on the chador to go out because the cotton dress is very transparent.

She acknowledged that Yemeni women still had social problems. They go to the beach but do not go swimming in public. And although there is no law against it, it is still considered daring to wear a short-sleeved dress.

Asked why only men frequented the night clubs and danced together for lack of women, the Women's

Union official replied: "The state can pass laws, but it cannot help us to go from the home to the cabaret. That takes time."

The greatest advances have been made in education and jobs, she said. Eight years of schooling is now compulsory for both sexes.

Laws on equal pay and equal opportunity are generally observed, she said. There are no women ambassadors because no women have the necessary qualifications, but the position is open to them.

Aida al-Saeed, the head of the Women's Union, is also on the 11-member Presidential Council and the 51-member Central Committee of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party and therefore is one of the most powerful persons in the country.

Southern Yemen was perhaps the only Arab country to have a woman judge as early as 1974. Women can be seen here working in the spare parts factory, driving tractors and building roads as well as in traditional women's jobs such as teaching, nursing and secretarial work and, of course, in the fields.

At this point, women hold only administrative posts in the army although they did take up arms beside the men during the struggle for independence.

Mrs. Baabbad emphasized that the women's movement is "not against Islam" but has "a progressive conception" of it. "A quick change may be dangerous and counterproductive," she said, explaining why the union had not forced the issue on the inheritance law, which many consider to be unfair to women under Islamic law.

Whatever the limitations, the women here are generally considered freer than in many parts of the Arab world.

Birth Control

Doctors Test a Full-Time Diaphragm

By David Bodanis

PARIS (IHT) — A dentist and a gynecologist have combined forces to produce a "custom cap" diaphragm that can be left in place indefinitely, according to the University of Chicago Reports.

Although 110,000 American women chose diaphragms as their primary birth-control method last year — twice as many as five years before — studies indicate that this was more out of disenchantment with the pill than because of interest in the conventional diaphragm. The custom cap, with which there is

no need to plan or anticipate one's sexual activities, should provide a new incentive for diaphragm use.

The custom cap does not produce the inflammations and infections common with intravaginal devices because it is placed on the surface of the cervix and "is not actually inside the body, even though it is surrounded by the body — much like the tongue is," said Dr. Robert Goepfert, its co-inventor and the director of the University of Chicago dental clinic.

Two years of research were needed to evolve a technique for making

an accurate impression of the cervix, which has a frustrating tendency to move away when it is pushed firmly, Goepfert said. The technique is like that used to copy the surface of the eye for contact lenses. An impression can be taken and a custom cap made in a doctor's office in about 30 minutes without the use of anesthetics.

In one test the custom cap was in place for 22 months without irritation, odors or other detectable problems. If further tests to verify its effectiveness as a contraceptive prove as positive, the cap may be marketed in the early 1980s.

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Lufthansa
German Airlines

Reserve Rule Rejected As Euromart Control

By Carl Gwirtz

LONDON, May 30 (HIT) — The long-simmering discussion of how to control the massive increase in international bank lending will not be resolved through the imposition of reserve requirements on Euro-currency deposits, a European monetary official said in an interview here today.

Gold Eases To \$270; Dollar Off

LONDON, March 30 (AP-DJ) — Gold continued its gradual decline today from recent highs, losing \$2.50 an ounce, while late dollar selling on foreign exchange markets pushed the dollar down.

Gold was quoted at \$270.25-270.75, bid-asked, down from \$271.125 at the opening and \$273.00 late yesterday. Continuing profit-taking was cited as the market made a further technical adjustment that was prompted by the "softness and extent of the recent bounce."

There seemed to be some hope early today of a rally when the morning fixing fixed from the opening at \$272.60. But after the New York market opened, apparently with little enthusiasm for such a development, London's afternoon fixing price fell sharply to \$270.25.

Swiss Moves
The dollar selling occurred just before the Swiss central bank announced a further lowering of its discount rate to 4 percent, from 4.5 percent, to ease capital inflows, but also said that the switch by operators to European currencies probably was for another reason.

In Bern, the federal government lifted three remaining restrictions against capital inflows, effective May 31, including the need by the banking sector to secure central bank authorization for borrowings of 50,000 Swiss francs or more. The central bank was extremely restrictive in this area.

Also stricken is the requirement that a member of the nonbanking sector must seek permission if it wants to borrow abroad in foreign currencies of a value of 1 million Swiss francs or more and spend the money abroad.

In the foreign exchange realm, Swiss banks no longer have to globally balance their positions every 24 hours.

Miller Supports Bill
WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Federal Reserve Chairman William Miller today endorsed congressional proposals that would give the U.S. central bank additional authority for setting reserve requirements on deposits held by U.S. bank affiliates abroad.

In a letter to Rep. Jim Leach, R-Iowa, Mr. Miller said that "your bill would be helpful in extending a portion of the board's present Euro-currency reserve-setting authority to nonmember banks." He said he and other Fed members believe "it's urgent" for the Federal Reserve to set reserves internationally.

With Geographical Variations
Steel Recession Entering Sixth Year, Producers Say
By Murray Seeger
BRUSSELS, May 30 — The world's steel producers, despite a strong first four months this year, are not willing to declare an end to the five-year recession that has wrought a major overhaul of the industry.

Statistics gathered by the International Iron & Steel Institute suggest that production in the non-communist world has gone up more than 9 percent this year compared with the same period last year.

News and Notes

Construction contracts awarded in April rose 17 percent from a year earlier, with large gains in commercial buildings and electric power plants offsetting lower homebuilding activity in the United States, the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill says.

Total contract value rose to about \$15.4 billion from \$13.16 billion in April, 1978. Housing, however, fell 13 percent to \$5.97 billion from a year earlier.

Small savers got some help from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in Washington, which took a series of actions to allow them to earn more interest. Effective July 1, the board approved raising the maximum interest on passbook accounts in savings and loan associations from 5.25 percent to 5.5 percent; created a new kind of four-year savings certificate with a variable interest rate; eliminated minimum amounts on all certificate accounts except money market certificates and reduced penalties

for withdrawal prior to maturity. It also approved home mortgages with variable interest rates nationwide.

Memorex's operating profit and revenues for the second quarter may only approximate last year's levels, but first-half profits should exceed those of 1978, and profits for the entire year should be in line with the 25-percent increase forecast late last month, the company says. Since that forecast was released, International Business Machines has taken a series of major price and product actions, the most recent being a major price reduction on disc drives in May. In response, Memorex said it has met competition with accelerated selected product developments.

ICI Americas, the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. subsidiary, is building a \$200-million plant to produce ethylene oxide, glycols and other ethylene oxide derivatives near Houston.

In Kenya, 'It's A Very Big Thing'
Oil-Price Rises Hit Third World Hardest
NAIROBI, May 30 (AP-DJ) — The increasing price of oil is hurting Kenya, along with most of the Third World, far more than Western nations. For this relatively prosperous East African country of 14 million, like most developing nations, must import all the oil needed by its fledgling economy.

Because of the surge in oil prices since 1973, "we're having to spend 25 percent of the nation's foreign exchange on petroleum," said Mwai Kibaki, Kenya's vice president and finance minister. "There's never been enough foreign exchange, but now we have to give a bigger allocation to this one item. This means there's less for everything else."

Mr. Kibaki said that Kenya has "eliminated the import of many consumer goods and has limited imports of motorcars, clothing and some other items. We have had to postpone development projects that haven't started, such as roads and one or two industries, such as the development of a molasses plant. There are already no non-essential items imported."

Efforts to raise foreign-exchange earnings show little promise. Kenya's main export, coffee, is suffering a double disaster: Prices have fallen almost two-thirds in two years and production has been reduced by heavy rains. Tourism has been hurt.

Soaring oil prices have "already caused a severe recession in all of Africa," Mr. Kibaki said. Indeed, the oil problems, plus wars and consequent commercial disruptions, have caused economic slumps in Zaire, Zambia, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Mozambique, Rhodesia and many other countries on the continent.

At the current meeting in Manila of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Jacques de Larosiere, International Monetary Fund managing director, said that this year the less-developed, non-oil-producing countries will run an "alarming" balance-of-payments deficit of \$40 billion, up from about \$31 billion last year and \$11 billion in 1973.

Thus far, Kenya's main reaction to this year's increases in international oil prices has been to let the domestic price rise. On April 8, the government approved increases averaging about 10 percent on petroleum products to reflect the oil companies' higher costs. Unofficial estimates put annual inflation at about 15 percent.

Kenya will have to continue borrowing money to survive the oil crisis, Mr. Kibaki said. Beyond that, he declined to offer hints about how the nation will try further to conserve foreign exchange.

Mr. Kibaki said that new ways must be found for countries such as Kenya to cope with the oil crisis. "The richer nations get back the money that they spend on oil," he said. "All those petrodollars are deposited in the U.S., Germany and Switzerland, and you can use them to finance your exports. The poor countries in Africa just don't have access to that money. A solution was found for the industrial nations, but not for the poor nations. For us, it's a very big thing. Very big, indeed."

U.S. Trade Deficit Expands Sharply

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI) — Higher oil prices and an increased demand for fuel-efficient foreign cars helped push the U.S. trade deficit to \$2.15 billion last month from a March deficit of \$2.13 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

U.S. exports dropped 3.9 percent last month to \$13.88 billion after rising 7 percent in March to \$14.45 billion and 2.9 percent in February to \$13.51 billion. Imports increased 5 percent to \$16.04 billion after rising 3.2 percent in March to \$15.27 billion and falling 8.8 percent the month before to \$14.81 billion.

Contributing to the rise in imports was a 9-percent increase in the value of imported petroleum and related products to \$4.05 billion from \$3.71 billion in March. About 5 percentage points of this increase, officials said, represented an increase in the amount of oil imported, and 4 percent was due to higher prices for imported oil.

Imports of cars from countries other than Canada increased from \$681.1 million in March to \$1.05 billion in April. Many of these came from Japan and West Germany. Increased imports of coffee and fish also contributed to the April deficit.

Government officials said that they still expect the U.S. trade deficit for this year to be about \$23.5 billion, a \$5-billion improvement from last year. They said that the March deficit had been unusually low and that they had not expected that rate to continue. The deficit was \$3.10 billion in January and \$1.30 billion in February. April was the 35th consecutive month that the United States has run a trade deficit.

The U.S. trade deficit with the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries rose to \$2.02 billion last month from \$1.43 billion in March.

The trade deficit with Japan was \$1.04 billion last month, resulting from \$1.31 billion in exports and \$2.36 billion in imports. The deficit was \$286.3 million in March.

The U.S. trade surplus with Western Europe narrowed to \$580.6 million from \$1.14 billion in March.

Reorganization Proposed
WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP) — A bill will be introduced in the House to reorganize most of the government's trade functions under the Commerce Department, Rep. James Jones, D-Ohio, and Rep. Bill Frenzel, R-Minn., said yesterday.

The two key members of the House Ways and Means Committee said the bill would establish an expanded Department of Commerce and International Trade. The proposal differs significantly from Senate measures calling for the creation of a Department of Trade that would champion U.S. interests in increasingly competitive world markets.

The Senate Finance Committee has tied its eventual approval of the recently negotiated multilateral trade agreement to the creation of a trade department.

Wall St. Prices Decline as Dow Loses 10
NEW YORK, May 30 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices declined broadly and sharply today after news of a higher trade deficit in April caused a late retreat.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 10.39 to 822.16 while declining issues outnumbered advances 1,111 to 362. Volume rose to 29.25 million shares from 27.04 million yesterday.

Analysts said investors also fear growing unrest in Iran might lead to another cutoff in Iranian oil supplies. Another depressant for the market was the record \$1.5-billion outflow of funds from savings and loan associations in April, one analyst said.

Data Terminal Systems was one of the big losers, falling 8 1/4 to 34 1/4. The company raised its semiannual dividend and reported higher first quarter earnings but said earnings growth did not keep pace with sales growth.

Brascan Drops Planned Bid For Control of Woolworth

TORONTO, May 30 (WP) — The violent tug-of-war for control of F.W. Woolworth & Co., the giant five-and-dime chain, is over. Brascan Ltd. of Toronto announced that it was dropping a planned \$1.125-billion bid for Woolworth.

A terse statement issued late yesterday by Brascan said that it was abandoning the planned offer and that it had agreed with Edper Equities Ltd. to settle the litigation between them as quickly as possible.

Edper, controlled by Edward and Peter Brown, with its partner Patino NV of the Netherlands, holds more than 30 percent of Brascan through Edper Resources Ltd. and has opposed the bid for Woolworth.

The Woolworth bid was doomed on Friday when a judge in a U.S. District Court in New York lifted restrictions on Edper activities related to Brascan management and the bid for Woolworth. Brascan issued a statement saying that it would study a possible appeal of the decision, but its directors decided to capitulate yesterday.

Brascan planned to pay \$35 a share in cash for all of the issued Woolworth common stock. It would have been the largest all-cash takeover in the U.S. market.

Separately, Brascan reported that first-quarter net earnings were \$9.8 million, or 35 cents a share, against \$39.2 million, or \$1.48 a share, a year earlier. Revenue figures were not reported. The average shares were 26.1 million, against 26 million a year earlier. Brascan said that the sharp decline in earnings reflected the "significant" change in the company after the sale of its 83-percent stake in Light Services de Electricidade de Brazil.

Company Reports
Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Nissan Motor
Year March 31 1979 1978
Revenue..... 2.3 T 2.25 T
Profits..... 65,465 80,680
Per Share..... 42.98 60.92
T: Trillion.

Snow Brand Milk Prod.
Year March 31 1979 1978
Revenue..... 76,149 73,762
Profits..... 1,211 1,400

United States
Supermarkets General
Year March 31 1979 1978
Revenue..... 561,400 454,900
Profits..... 4.34 1.19
Per share..... 0.48 0.14

W. Germany
Scherling
Year March 31 1979 1978
Revenue..... 2,230 2,130
Profits..... 87.90 66.30

Australia
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Revenue..... 972.90 922.17
Profits..... 59.97 43.85
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Britain
Bass Charrington
Year April 1 1979 1978
Revenue..... 588.60 506.30
Profits..... 30.50 27.90

Japan
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Year March 31 1979 1978
Revenue..... 305,300 265,270
Profits..... 4,210 1,970

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Credito Italiano

The Shareholders' Meeting was held in Genoa on 26th April 1979 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Silvio Golzio. The Meeting approved the Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1978. The year closed with a net profit of Lit. 14 thousand million, and a 12% dividend (unchanged from last year) will be paid on the Share Capital of Lit. 80 thousand million, which was increased from Lit. 45 thousand million during the year; Lit. 4.5 thousand million was allocated to reserves.

This figure for net profit was arrived at after deducting Lit. 11 thousand million for depreciation and Lit. 97 thousand million for other provisions. The year's performance is best summed up in the figures shown below (in thousands of millions of lire):

	1978	1977	Difference	%
Administered funds	15,797	14,318	+ 1,479	+ 10.3
Securities in deposit with the Bank	5,649	3,964	+ 1,585	+ 40.0
Loans and advances in lire and other currencies	10,767	9,592	+ 1,175	+ 12.3
Capital and reserves (on approval of Accounts)	493	422	+ 71	+ 16.8
of which: Reserva fund for possible loan losses	235	179	+ 56	+ 31.3

Revenue from banking services rose significantly, viz. from Lit. 118 thousand million to Lit. 149 thousand million in 1978 - an increase of Lit. 31 thousand million or 26.3%. The Bank's network was considerably expanded in 1978: a new representative office was opened in Hong Kong, and branches in Italy - including town agencies and exchange offices - reached a total of 327 units, in addition to 71 in-house facilities serving companies and public institutions.

The Shareholders' Meeting also nominated Mr. Alberto Boyer Member of the Board of Directors in place of Mr. Franco Schepis.

Following the Shareholders' Meeting the Board of Directors resolved to confirm Mr. Silvio Golzio in the office of Chairman, and Mr. Michele De Michalis and Mr. Leo Solari as Deputy-Chairmen.

Dividend may be collected at all branches of Credito Italiano, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banco di Roma, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia, from 21st May 1979, against presentation of the share certificate coupon No. 15.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Box D 1356, Herald Tribune,
93521 Neuilly, Cedex France.

Westland/Utrecht Hypotheekbank

& Saturdays

100

Victory in Overtime

onics Win, Now Lead 3-1

By Paul Atner

TLE, May 30 (WP) — The SuperSonics took a 3-1 lead in the National Basketball Association's first overtime game here last night, 114-112 victory in overtime.

Washington Bullets, whose front line fouled out of a seven-foul early in the fourth

quarter to send the contest into the extra period on a rebound by Wes Unseld with 18 seconds left in the fourth quarter. That made the score 104-101.

But Seattle's guards, Dennis Johnson and Gus Williams, combined for the Sonics' first eight points of overtime and a 112-106 lead.

Washington, which lost Elvin Hayes on fouls in the fourth period,

Track Stars' Dilemma: U.S. Meet or Moscow?

YORK, May 30 (AP) — Where does a top U.S. track field athlete go this summer? To Spartakiade '79 in the Soviet Union or the National Sports Festival at Colorado Springs, Colo.?

For the events overlap, but Jimmy Carles, U.S. Olympic coach, and field head coach, sees them as complementing each other. "We have plenty of depth," Carles said, "so there's no reason to we won't have strong athletes at both. It will be the athlete's choice. Naturally, there's no sense of a Marty Liquori going to it. He's been there before and has had the benefit of international competition."

an Cassell, executive director of the Amateur Athletic Union, that at Spartakiade, "We're going to have the ones we think going to be in the medal hunt in 1980. There's enough good ones in this country that the third- and fourth-rated ones can compete in Spartakiade, widened for the first time to include men athletes. It is scheduled for July 21-Aug. 5; the national meet will be held July 26-Aug. 1.

ee U.S. Spartakiade squads are expected to come from AAU meets, while the trials for the Pan American Games will be two. Other athletes will be selected by various national governing sports associations in June and early July. The U.S. team will consist of 97 athletes competing in 10 of 29 scheduled events.

Leads in Walker Cup

FIELD, Scotland, May 30

The United States today neared a lead over Britain in the Walker Cup.

After the morning four-out the United States won two singles; Britain won one was tied.

Clarke, 19, the youngest yet, beat the experienced

John Davies, 8-and-7, in the most one-sided cup match since 1963.

The U.S. team of Jay Sigel and Scott Hoch held on to beat Peter McEvoy and Brian McHugh.

Britain's Geoff Godwin and Ian Hutcheon defeated Marty West and Hal Sutton, 2-up.

Gordon Brand and Mike Kelly frittered away a lead, allowing the U.S. team of Doug Fischer and Jim Holgrieve to win 1-up.

had Bob Dandridge and Unseld pick up their sixth personals within 38 seconds of overtime.

Yet with a makeshift lineup that had Kevin Grevey at center and Phil Chenier at guard, the Bullets scored six of the game's last eight points and had a final chance in the last six seconds to force another extra period.

Grevey's attempt from 20 feet to the right of the basket was short, however, and Dick Sikma hugged the rebound until the buzzer went off, sending the clubs back to Washington for the fifth game Friday night.

The night belonged to Williams and Johnson. Williams scored 36 points and Johnson 32 while Sikma added 20, including the Sonics' last two points on a pair of free throws with 39 seconds to go.

Here and Goat

It was also a night when the Bullets' Charles Johnson made a comeback after a dismal playoff. He had 18 points, including eight in the fourth period.

Yet he also contributed to Washington's downfall in overtime. He missed two bad shots and could not handle Dennis Johnson, who put in a rebound and a jumper over him. And he fouled Williams, who made two free throws on a fast break before leaving the game.

The Bullets offense was balanced as Dandridge scored 16, Hayes 18, Unseld 16 and Grevey 18, but it was not enough against the Sonics' sensational back court and the steady play of Sikma, whose five blocked shots were a career high.

On almost every possession, the referees were calling fouls, putting the crowd in an uproar, since most of the whistles were going against Seattle.

Washington never did get ahead in the first half until the last four seconds, when Unseld could not find an open teammate and decided to shoot instead from the top of the key. When his basket went in, the Bullets took a 53-52 advantage to the locker room.

NBA Playoffs

Championship Series (Best of Seven)

(Seattle leads series 3-1)

May 20—Washington 95, Seattle 77

May 21—Seattle 92, Washington 82

May 22—Seattle 105, Washington 95

May 23—Seattle 114, Washington 112 (OT)

June 1—Seattle of Washington

June 2—Washington of Seattle

June 3—Seattle of Washington

June 4—Seattle of Washington

June 5—Seattle of Washington

June 6—Seattle of Washington

June 7—Seattle of Washington

June 8—Seattle of Washington

June 9—Seattle of Washington

June 10—Seattle of Washington

June 11—Seattle of Washington

June 12—Seattle of Washington

June 13—Seattle of Washington

June 14—Seattle of Washington

June 15—Seattle of Washington

June 16—Seattle of Washington

June 17—Seattle of Washington

June 18—Seattle of Washington

June 19—Seattle of Washington

June 20—Seattle of Washington

June 21—Seattle of Washington

June 22—Seattle of Washington

June 23—Seattle of Washington

June 24—Seattle of Washington

June 25—Seattle of Washington

June 26—Seattle of Washington

June 27—Seattle of Washington

June 28—Seattle of Washington

June 29—Seattle of Washington

June 30—Seattle of Washington

July 1—Seattle of Washington

July 2—Seattle of Washington

July 3—Seattle of Washington

July 4—Seattle of Washington

July 5—Seattle of Washington

July 6—Seattle of Washington

July 7—Seattle of Washington

July 8—Seattle of Washington

July 9—Seattle of Washington

July 10—Seattle of Washington

July 11—Seattle of Washington

July 12—Seattle of Washington

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July 25—Seattle of Washington

July 26—Seattle of Washington

July 27—Seattle of Washington

July 28—Seattle of Washington

July 29—Seattle of Washington

July 30—Seattle of Washington

July 31—Seattle of Washington

August 1—Seattle of Washington

August 2—Seattle of Washington

August 3—Seattle of Washington

August 4—Seattle of Washington

August 5—Seattle of Washington

August 6—Seattle of Washington

August 7—Seattle of Washington

August 8—Seattle of Washington

August 9—Seattle of Washington

August 10—Seattle of Washington



Cecil Cooper

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	26	15	.633	0
Boston	26	15	.633	0
Minnesota	27	12	.692	0
Kansas City	25	13	.658	1
Seattle	21	17	.553	5
Cleveland	20	18	.526	6
Toronto	13	24	.350	13

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	20	19	.513	0
Minnesota	26	15	.633	0
Texas	25	13	.658	1
Seattle	21	17	.553	5
Chicago	20	18	.526	6
Seattle	17	21	.447	9
Oakland	12	26	.315	14

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	26	15	.633	0
Pittsburgh	26	15	.633	0
St. Louis	27	12	.692	0
Chicago	25	13	.658	1
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Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	26	15	.633	0
Pittsburgh	26	15	.633	0
St. Louis	27	12	.692	0
Chicago	25	13	.658	1
Chicago	21	17	.553	5
Chicago	20	18	.526	6
Chicago	13	24	.350	13

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	26	15		

